PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,464—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd April	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905,

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

—COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Yerron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May ,,

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th Apr. 1905,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 14, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,100 tons, on MONDAY, 24th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380,

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850,

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th ,,	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or or any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE) BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2831	Burmisstes	20th April
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

1, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr		25	8
Oxford		21	0
Soft Gauze		18	0
Twill		10	8
Dress	24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MINIMAX"

HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,

(Sd.) E. BUDGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test : one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

		Rs.	a.
MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	,,	5	0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

EASTER 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE Just unpacked a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of EASTER SPECIALITIES.

EMPTY EASTER EGGS made of wood, PICTORIAL CARDBOARD, or SATIN which can be filled with SWEETS.

BASKETS, NESTS, GO-CARTS, MOTOR CARS etc., etc. containing CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

A large selection of EASTER EGGS, in Chocolate and fondant, beautifully decorated and filled with SWEETS at Rs. 2 per lb.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London,
and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms :—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A I in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery; in the Princes Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905, No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાસ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., **GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,**
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., **RAWJI NARANJI.**
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits in the name of KARA LALJI, alias KALIDAS LALJI alias KARABHAI LALJI, late of Bombay Brahman, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant (married) deceased.

KARSANDAS LALJI, brother of the above named deceased of Bombay Brahman, Hindu Merchant, residing at No. 250 Bhat Bazar in Mandvi, outside the Fort .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 12th day of April, 1905.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

S. S. INKONKA.

I, W. O. MOORE, Master of above Steamer, hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS contracted by my CREW whilst at this Port.

W. O. MOORE,
Master.

Bombay, 15th April, 1905.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS between Bombay (Colaba, to Bandra both inclusive) and certain Stations on this Railway will be issued for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, 20th FRIDAY, 21st, or SATURDAY 22nd instant and will be available for completion of their return journey by noon (i. e. 12 o'clock) of the following Wednesday the 26th idem.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

AGA KHAN (OPEN) HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIS TOURNAMENT takes place in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th May and following days :—

ENTRIES CLOSE, 30th April.

DRAWINGS at the Bombay Gymkhana, at 6-30 P. M., on 1st May.

Entrance Fee	Rs. 10
Day Tickets............	" 1
Season Tickets	" 5

E. R. FISCHER,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per share of Rs.1,000 each and of Rupees Twenty-Five per share on B shares, Free of Incometax for the year ending 31st December, 1904 declared at the 32nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, held on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stood on the Register on the 10th April, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 17th April, 1905, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 11th April, 1905.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND GALA NIGHT !!
THE VICTORIA PARSI THEATRICAL COMPANY
(PATRON H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE)
WILL PERFORM AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1905,
9 P. M., SHARP,
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of
THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF TURKEY,
AND
THE CONSULS OF PERSIA, PORTUGAL, JAPAN AND BELGIUM.
THE MUSICAL URDOO PLAY OF
NAZAN
OR
THE DESPISED LOVE.

When MR. BALIWALA, the Proprietor of the Company, will offer his humble thanks to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey for conferring upon him the two Ottoman Empire Medals and a Certificate of Merit in recognition of the Performance given heretofore by the Company in aid of the HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 2, 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8 and 4 only.

THE S.S. "INKONKA," 3,430 Tons Gross Register, will SAIL from this Port to ANTWERP, about 3rd May. Excellent accommodation for 12 Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Fare Rupees 375 only. Apply

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share holders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 27th day of April, 1905, at 4-30 o'clock p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance sheet made up to 31st December 1904.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April to 6th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims
BOLLINGER	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
[illegible] & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BOMBAY.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1231 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	13	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	3	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	13	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	13	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1898.

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CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10, half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Berkhall, 2788 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff 14th March, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Newholm, 2194 tons, Captain C Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 27th March, in ballast.

The steamer Firoozi, 2005 tons, Captain F D Lorne, sailed yesterday for Jedah, &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Manin, 1829 tons, Captain C Crocco, Pietro, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice 17th March with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain A Cogliolo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

The A. Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3340 tons, Captain L de Stabile, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Wensleydale, 2508 tons Captain J F Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro via London, with a general cargo. 1064 packages explosives and 2 cabin passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3899, tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr T D McKay, Major and Mrs Thomas, Mr D Haes, Signora Forchi, Mr and Mrs Kilberg, Major N S Bertie Clay, Miss M Taylor, Mrs and Miss Thompson, Professor W H Sharp, Miss Mitchell, Mr R W Dunlop, Mr A C L Wilkinson, Mr A W Thompson, Mr and Mrs J C R Nabert. For Hongkong—Capt R Muter, Mr B H Hewett, Mr A R Normand, Mr E D Marston, Mr C V Haines, Mr and Mrs Sturge and Capt T H Falkner. For Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Mathew and child, Mr J Iidzuka, Mr and Mrs T Majima, and Mrs P C Bhesania and child. For Singapore—Mr D G Campbell, Mrs and Miss S Stewart. For Adelaide—Mrs H A Moore and child and Miss and infant.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Newholm s	Clarke	Genoa, Mar 27
	Silesia s	Stabile	Trieste, Mar 12
	Wensleydale s	Sharp	Middlesbro, &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kola s	Morrison	Colombo
	Madura s.........	Hamber	Persian Gulf
	Firoozi s	D'Lorne	Jedah, &c
	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong

The steamer Malta, Peters, for Shanghai, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Manin, for Venice via Calcutta
" Newholm, for Mostyn Deeps
" Barenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Gadsby, for Philadelphia
" Castello, for Hull, &c
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c
" Lama, for Persian Gulf

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
12	Lonsdale	London
14	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
12	Clan Ogilvy	Coast
13	Den of Ogil	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez, on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left London, on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 14th instant

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oceana, arrived at Plymouth, on the evening of the 14th instant.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 17.

The P and C steamer Banca, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the 16th instant at daybreak.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—40 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 43 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales wool H A M Cosman; 51 bales wool M Ratansey; 136 bales cotton waste and fly J Visram and Co; 25 cwt condiments Merwanjee Poonjajee and Sons; 23 bales wool J Doongersey; 47 bales wool D Naggee; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 100 bales hemp A Brownwell and Co; 5 bales wool D Nagjee; 53 bales wool and goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Aston Hall s—4000 cwt bone meal M Jamal; 10 cases mercerised yarn K P Kothare and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeves Co; 200 cwt kurdeeseed Volkart Bros; 9 bales wool D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ferguson s—2007 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 20 cwt mother of pearl shell A C Fatehbhoy; 200 cwt kurdeeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—25 bales rose buds M A Patheria.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birenfels s—3612 cwt bone meal M Jamal; 495 bales cotton A Blaschek N and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy; 550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 250 cwt kutchoora roots 31 cwt mango turmeric 30 cwt mustardseed and 5 cwt dry ginger S C Italiana; 17 1-2 cwt wax L M Ramjee; 4 pots geranium oil and 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 392 cwt myrabollams Lehutait Bros; 5500 cwt casterseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy.

Marwarri s—140 bales cottonfly and 50 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 12 bales hemp Bombay General Trading Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy; 200 cwt gum W Madhawjee; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell —560 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Gadsby s—5000 tons manganeseore R N Willis.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Regent s—500 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 500 myrabollams S C Italiana.

Yola s—2000 cwt linseed J Fachiri; 2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dromonby s—300 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 166 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Silesia s—110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Newholm s—5000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR LEGHORN.

Aston Hall s—12000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nyenza 1100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 218 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Riverdale 100—bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 850 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Malta s—250 bales cotton S D Captain 39 cwts coir mattings and 100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 119 bales twist R S N Talati and Co 32 bales twist N J Abrahim, 44 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 38 1-2 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 29 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 66 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 18 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 3 1-2 chests opium Shroff and Co; 22 chests opium Talati and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 18, 1905.

1 Members have to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 It is notified for information that the "Presidency Medal" Competition will be fired for at on the 1st Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers Range at Santa Cruz on the 23rd instant at 6 45 a. m. Members competing must wear uniform and no side Arms, Rifles to be used as issued.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—

Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess, Cr Sergt Instr of Musky J H Dowling, Cr Sergts P J Boylotte, A Irvine, J A Mackinnon, P R Soundy, Sergts M Veevers, E S Lynn, A D'Silva, J Gillespie, Corpls F Gidney, G Clarke, H Williams, R J Byrne, Lce Corpls L D Burns, J Patterson, W C Shepherds, W T Sell, R Wenning, Cyclists A W Scott, W M Patrick, Volunteers A C Otto, A Johnstone, R Silkirk, R H Stockbridge, C O'Donoghue, N Samson and C A Cooke.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 15.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-2	= + 1-8
3 months hence	26 3 8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20 48 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 15-16 sellers tone steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-2 buyers, tone firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-4 sellers tone firm.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4·18 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 8,000. Futures closed quiet.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·02 —4	4·03 —4	4·05 —4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·07 —3	4·08 —4	4·10 —3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4·10 —4	4·11 —3	4·12 —3

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000 bales
Do. last year	12,600 "
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do. do Continent	1,000 "

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·85 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·40+4 *
Do. do. December	7·40+5 *

* Advanced owing to daily weather reports showing too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·31+4
Do. do. October	7·43+5
Tone at close	quiet.

BOMBAY, APRIL 17.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			....	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand			....	1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight		D. A.		1s. 4 5-32d. to 1-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	134 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	188
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ p. c. Tone steady but quiet.

Cash	99·2
1st Settlement	99·0

Bank of Bombay cash balance 20 lakhs up.

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th do	5	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

	Rs a p
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 8 0
Forward May Suttah... ...	6 11 0
RAPESEED—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 2 0 to 6 3
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 10 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 2 6
Forward May new crop ...	7 3 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	27 8 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone nominal.	
Yellow Hingenghat ...	49 0 0
WHEAT.—Tone, steady to firm.	
White Delhi ready ...	4 9 0
Do. Do April-May...	4 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.	
Estimated sales.........	8,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 do

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·03 +1	4·04 +1	4·06 +1
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·08 +1	4·10 +2	4·12 +2
Oct-Nov	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·12 +2	4·13 +2	4·14 +2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged. The business passing is on a limited scale as sellers are not inclined to give way, while buyers are asking for a reduction. Stapled descriptions are firm and in some demand.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...		163	151	...	25 April.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms......		167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	...	166	156	...	
Oomrawatee (desepts) (M.-G.)		179	173	...	
Khandeish	do.	...	167	161	
Jalgaon	do.	...	169	163	
Khundwa	do.	...	173	167	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.		179	173	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)		188	182	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)		184	178	...	
Nagpore and Kampti	do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	...	202	199	195	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	196	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	185	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger.........	......
The Manchester Market has been.........	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols.........	91
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver.........	26 1/2

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 8th April, as compared with the statement of the 15th April:—

	April 8. Rs.	April 1. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.........	52,27,741	54,32,594
Public Deposits at Branches	77,68,159	81,42,605
Other Deposits	7,49,26,634	7,55,50,474
Post Bills.........	7,366	7,333
Sundries.........	19,46,033	19,98,043
Rs..	10,82,75,933	10,95,31,046
ASSETS.		
Goverement Securities.........	1,18,70,492	1,16,04,593
Other authorised Securities	23,50,797	22,99,869
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.........	89,45,939	91,03,266
Loans do. do. do.	97,54,780	98,01,163
Bills discounted and purchased.........	3,91,12,549	3,80,53,502
Dead Stock.........	2,87,579	2,87,579
Stamps and Stationery.........	3,968	3,863
Balances with other Banks	[illegible],79,209	10,66,769
Sundries	1,88,059	1,92,776
Cash	3,50,82,561	3,71,17,816
Rs..	10,82,75,933	10,95,31,046

THE sale of a wife is, or rather was, not uncommon; but the sale of a husband by a wife is a decidedly rare and piquant episode. Such an incident is fully reported in the Sydney papers. The agreement—a lengthy document drawn up in orthodox legal phraseology—was produced in court. It opened thus:—I, Anne Isabel Cameron Henderson, of 62. Pitt-street, Redfern, Sydney, wife of Henry Thomas Henderson, laundry proprietor, do hereby covenant and agree with Lucy Hine, of Marrickville Sydney, not to interfere with her and the said Henry Thomas Henderson, etc." This accommodating wife bound herself under a penalty of £5000 not to molest in any way her husband and his new domestic partner.

THEY QUICKEN THE LIVER.—The action of Doan's Dinner Pills on the liver is direct and specific, exciting every nerve, opening every channel, and causing a free flow of all torpid and stagnant bile. (Of all Chemists.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—April 12, at Gorakhpore, the wife of Major J M Crawford, I M S, of a daughter.

HARVEY—April 13, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of F H Harvey, 28th Punjabis, of a son.

SILLERY—April 8, at Burma, Mrs Sillery, wife of Major C O A Sillery, Burma Military Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLASCHECK—USBORNE—April 8, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Revd W B Handford, M A, Chaplain, Arthur David Blascheck, I F S, to Helen Maud Usborne.

DEATH.

STOWELL—April 12, at Simla, Henrietta Cleveland, widow of the late C W Stowell, of Agra.

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas. Iodid; Sod. Brom; Ext. Euphorb. Pil; Glonoin; Tinct, Lobelia; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine; Calcium; Iron; Sodium; Potassium; Manganese; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18 n, High water, 10-30m., 10-43a. Low water, 4-7m. 4-27a.
Bombay Imp. Trust, 4 p. m.
Lord Reay lecture by Dr. G. B. Kher, Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.
Herr Friedenthal's Piano Concert, Town Hall, 9-30, p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the last month was 587 of which there were 127 males, 197 females and 263 children.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—One, Sloth Bear (Melursus Ursinus) by Mr. W. L. Souter; One Indian Antelope (Antelope Cervicapra) by Mr. C. O'Brien.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A special general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the Anjuman Hall for the final confirmation of the Rules and Regulations of the Anjuman to be followed by a monthly general meeting at which additional members of the Managing Committee and other office bearers will be elected by virtue of the amended Rules.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather has turned cloudy this side again, and the maximum temperature is 100 degrees, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The mornings are still cold, although we are in the middle of April. During the morning hours considerable dew falls at Verawal and Porbunder side.—The plague continues unabated in Bhownagar, while at Dhrangadhra, it has disappeared.

A BOMBAY F. R. G. S.—We learn that Mr. Purshottam Balkrishna Joshi, J. P, author of the "Early History of Bombay," &c., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, for his researches in connection with the historical geography of ancient India. Mr. Manekji Cursetji was the first native of India on whom the honorary Fellowship of this Society was conferred in 1833. Another citizen of Bombay who was elected F.R.G.S., was the late Rao Sahib Mandlik.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sargant and officers of 1st. Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol., Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

March.........	Pro Patria	Clark
Overture	Poet And Peasant	Suppe
Grand Selection	Il Bravo	Mercadante
Serenade	[illegible]	Sion
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Characteristic Dance.........	Ma Little Tapsy	Myddleton

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles and superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira, Mozambique, Quilimane, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Nera, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m., on 20th April. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p. m., on the 21st and 22nd instant respectively.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—A very large number of native cloth merchants associated with the firm of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, assembled at the bunglow of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey at Warden Road, last night, to bid farewell to Mr. Mrs and Miss S. A. Nathan, who are proceeding to Europe for a short period. The bungalow and its compound were prettily decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Refreshment buffets were very liberally provided for the guests who numbered over three hundred and fifty. In the address which was presented to Mr. Nathan, a reference was made to the honour done to him by Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, by giving him power to sign their firm, an honour which he so richly deserved. Mr. Nathan having made a suitable reply, the party adjourned to refreshment tables and dispersed at a late hour.

IS COTTON A CONTRABAND OF WAR?—That Cotton is a contraband of war seems to be a strong belief prevalent amongst some of the seamen on the s.s. "Riverdale" now lying at the Prince's Dock. Because the ship is being loaded with cotton for Kobe and other eastern stations, one O Jones and ten other seamen on board the same vessel refused to do duty, whereupon Captain G. G. Hay, Master of the s. s. Riverdale applied yesterday for process against them, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. It will be remembered that a few days ago, a fireman of this steamer had, through the Shipping Master, complained to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that they feared falling into the hands of Russians if they went on board the Riverdale with cotton cargo, which in times of war was included into the contraband list. The question whether cotton is a contraband of war or not was referred back through the Shipping Master to the Government for its opinion. The Magistrate granted the application for process against the eleven seamen of the s. s. Riverdale for refusing to do duty and made the case returnable to-day.

VAGRANTS IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Draper charged George Freeman, a European aged forty-five, with failing to return to the Workhouse, after having obtained leave from the Governor. The evidence showed that the accused was declared a vagrant on the 4th instant and sent to the Workhouse. On the morning of the 10th idem he obtained leave from the Governor to go in search of employment, promising to return at 4 p. m. the same day. He did not turn up. On Friday last, Freeman went direct to the Court and asked to be sent to the Workhouse on the ground that he had no means of sustenance. His request was granted: but at the Workhouse he was identified as the man who had failed to return on the expiration of his leave. The accused admitted the offence and said that as he was in expectation of securing an employment, he delayed his return. The Magistrate taking into consideration the good character the accused had hitherto borne, gave him a day's simple imprisonment and ordered him to be sent to the workhouse.—Three other European vagrants named William Kaspank, aged 22, Charles Wells, aged 45, and Harry Lewis, aged 20 were also placed before the same Magistrate and ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

CATTLE TROUGHS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on the 10th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Collie with commendable pity towards the mute animals requested the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with a list of the existing water troughs for cattle in Bombay and for an estimate of the cost of erecting a few more in different localities. Taking into consideration the daily heavy traffic in Bombay and bearing in mind that as much as about fourteen thousand bullocks and more than thirteen hundred hackney horses daily ply in the different parts of the city, the existing number of cattle troughs does not speak favourably of the place which claims to be the first city in India. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban suggested at the aforesaid meeting that if suitable plots of ground were provided, there would be many charitably disposed persons coming out to defray the expenses of erecting several more cattle troughs in Bombay. I may however mention that the way in which such cattle troughs have been treated by the Municipality long after their construction prevents people from freely laying out money for such really charitable object. In proof of this, I may be permitted to quote a recent instance that has come to my knowledge. A member of a well-known native firm in Bombay had with considerable difficulty and with the kind assistance of the late Mr. John Ryan succeeded in securing from the Port Trustees at Argyle Road near the Iron Mart, and had built at a considerable expense a cattle trough, but to the great surprise and annoyance of the heirs of the donors, it is found that such alterations have been recently effected in the cattle trough (without the previous sanction of the Port Trustees or the heirs of the donors) which altogether frustrates the charitable object with which the trough had been originally built. The alterations at present effected has converted the trough into a bathing place and for people to wash their clothes. I may however mention that the Municipality has fortunately made some provision in the altered trough for cattle to drink water from, but is quite insignificent when compared with the large number of cattle that daily resort there to quench their thirst. I trust this will draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and that he will order an investigation to be made in the matter and have the cattle trough so altered at once as would preserve the noble object of the donor, and thus induce many other charitable disposed persons to come forward to erect several other cattle troughs for which there is a great desideratum in our city.—Yours &c.,

AMIN.

A SEPOY IN TROUBLE.

"A man of exemplary character with six and a half years' honest service to his credit" were the good words put in at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Lieutenant George Maclean of the 104th Mahratta Rifles, on behalf of Khemaram Kessaram, a private in the same regiment. The Sepoy was charged with the theft of a piece of cloth valued at Rs 7-8 0 from the shop of one Mohanji Wassanji, in the Mangaldas Market, on the evening of the 8th instant. Inspector Power prosecuted, and the case was tried after the usual assent from the Military authorities.

The complainant's story was that at about 6 p. m. on the 8th instant, the accused along with six or seven other sepoys came to his shop and asked to be shown some long-cloth. The accused purchased fifteen yards of the cloth for Rs. 3. As he was satisfying other customers' demands, complainant missed a piece of long-cloth valued at Rs 7-8-0, from the front of his shop. He began to hunt about for it when a shop-keeper in the opposite shop gave him information that the accused was walking away with the long-cloth. He went after the accused and had him arrested at Paltan Road. The man had the piece of cloth with him. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he took away the cloth valued at Rs. 7-8 in mistake for that valued at Rs. 3. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence of several witnesses having been led, the Magistrate held that the evidence for the prosecution was contradictory. The Court held that it was likely that accused could have picked up another piece of cloth in mistake, and he was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLY IN A LETTER HOW JOY OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.

There is no joy like the joy of being again in perfect health after you have been disabled so to speak, by the pains and after-effects of a long tedious illness. That is the dominating note struck in a letter written on December 7th, 1904 by Miss Margret Raven of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, Sydney, in which she most graphically describes her pains and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that in the form of indigestion, tortured her for years, and then the happiness that has come over her since her release from all these miseries.

"REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."

In her letter she says:—"I don't think anyone in the world has suffered more cruelly from indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned my existence, blotted all the happiness and sunshine out of my life and brought me to the very threshold of the grave. It would take a whole ream of foolscap to describe all the pains, aches, symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one time or another. I was weak thin, pale, and nerveless, unable to eat, sleep, work or enjoy any of the pleasures of society. This was when I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, south Australia, of which city I am a native. I was attended at different times by quite a number of medical men, but my case kept on going from bad to worse. In the end I could retain nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of food often made me retch and vomit. The straining from this cause frequently brought on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought was a sure indication of consumption. I had reached the botton rung of the ladder of life, I think two years back, when on a friend's advice I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"HER FRIENDS ALL MARVELLED!"

That is the end of the first phase of Miss Raven's remarkable story. Now mark the jubilant feeling with which she describes the action of the wonderful cure which brought back the sunlight into her existence:—"To my great joy Mother Seigel's Syrup proved to be quite as good as my friend had represented it to be. From the first it enabled me to retain my food, and within a couple of weeks it created quite an appetite, a thing I had not possessed for years previously."

"I felt like a better and brighter being. Instead of moping about the house, dull dejected and listless, I was soon able to take an active interest in the affairs of life, and go out into society and enjoy myself with the best. After a few months of steady perseverance with the medicine, my health was thoroughly re-established, and I still remain quite well and happy. If they will only profit by my experience I am sure that no one need suffer from indigestion who is prepared to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial."

The final phase of Miss Raven's case is contained in the seven words near the close of her letter, "I still remain quite well and happy!"

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE DOCKS.

LIABILITIES OF VENDORS AND PURCHASERS.

AT the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Mr. Rustomji M. Patell, Acting Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit in which Societa Coloniale Italiana sought to recover from Abdulali Tyebali Sinor, Rs. 1,465-13-1 as the price of goods bargained and sold to him as per printed purchase form, Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Sethna, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

This is really an action for goods bargained and sold for the price of certain cases of lace and soap agreed to be purchased under three contracts made in Bombay. The goods were to be manufactured and supplied from Italy if they could be obtained for the limits fixed. The sale was to be binding on the vendors only in the event of the order for purchase being accepted by the firm in Italy. The indents were accepted in due course and the goods shipped by three Italian steamers. The purchaser was to take delivery of the goods within eight days of their arrival in Bombay on payment of landing charges and customs duty, and to pay the price within forty-five days. The cost, freight and insurance were included in the price payable. But the defendant failed to pay the customs duty within the seven free days allowed by the Port Trust, and the goods were consequently stored by the Dock authorities in the uncleared goods shed A. In that shed the goods were destroyed by fire on the 20th January last. The sole question is, who is to bear the loss caused by the fire? The decision of the question depends on the determination of two points: Did the property in the goods pass to the purchaser, and did the purchaser by his agreement take the risk on himself? The parties have adopted the form and conditions usually found in indent-orders. But there is one peculiar variation at the very beginning, which raises difficulties against the plaintiffs. If the agreement herein had begun in the usual form "I request you to buy and ship on my account and risk the following goods," then the only question to consider would have been, notwithstanding the possession and probably the property in the goods remaining in the vendors, did not the defendant agree to bear all risks? But the agreements in question begin by saying "I agree to purchase the whole or any part of the goods, &c." This variation, instead of making it a transaction between a principal and agent, makes it as one between a vendor and purchaser with the conditions mentioned in the agreement superadded to the ordinary sale contract. Now the main dispute had been due to the circumstance that the bills of lading and the policy of insurance were taken in the name of the vendors, and it was, therefore, contended that no property passed to the purchaser and the 'Jus disponendi' and control or disposal of the goods remained in the vendors. The risk if so, it was agreed, should fall on the vendors. But though, as observed by Jenkins C. J. in Surosh Kamu vs Maganlal (2 Bombay Law Reports 460), the prima facie rules were that property in goods did not pass under a bill of lading taken in the name of the consignor and that risk followed property, the learned Judge held that at the same time both these rules were liable to be displaced; then the surrounding circumstances might be such as to make it apparent that notwithstanding the form of the bill of lading the real intention of the parties was that the property should pass; or again there might be a special agreement which threw on the purchaser the risk, though the property had not passed to him. We have here the decisions of several well-known English cases on the subject very clearly and authoritatively enunciated and adopting the above statement as established law. We must first gather in the intention of the parties from the circumstances of the case and see if property in the goods had passed to the purchaser before the loss by fire, and secondly if by special agreement the purchaser had in unambiguous language signified that the risk was to be on his head. Within a short time of the agreements or indents, the vendors by letter intimated acceptance of the purchase-order. The goods on being manufactured were packed according to the purchasers' instructions with labels on each package bearing his own name "Imported by Abdulali Tyebali Senor." On the ascertainment and appropriation of the goods the sale became complete (sections 83 and 84 Contract Act). The cases bearing the numbers of the indents were shipped by the R. Rubatino, Alberto Treves and Manin, and invoices giving the names of the respective steamers and specifying the numbers of the indents and marks were sent to the purchaser advising shipment of the goods. The invoices distinctly stated that the goods were shipped on account and risk of Abdulali Tyabali. The defendant accepted the invoices. On the arrival of the steamers the plaintiffs sent written notices of the arrival of the goods and requested the defendants to take immediate delivery. At the same time the plaintiffs wrote to the dock authorities to hold the goods as deliverable to Abdulali Tyebali Senor on his presenting delivery orders. Even after the fire the defendant sent his muccadum to see if his goods were saved, so that he could take delivery. Taking all these circumstances into consideration and the very strong terms of the invoices, which afford evidence of what the terms of the agreement were intended to mean, we have only to superadd two clauses of the indent forms namely "indentor agrees to abide by the conditions on bills of lading, all risk of voyage is to be on the indentor and war risk to be incurred at my risk" the Societa C. Italiana not being responsible for the respective insurance companies. Along with these cogent circumstances let us consider the previous dealings between the parties. About twenty-two indents or rather purchases were effected on previous occasions and under similar bills of lading and policy of insurance taken to the order of the vendors, the goods on arrival were taken delivery of by the defendant before payment of the contract price. They plaintiffs gave credit to the defendant and allowed him to pay after delivery at his convenience. The were likewise willing to give delivery orders before payment in the case of the goods by the three steamers in question. But somehow or other the defendant did not pay the customs duty and did not apply for the delivery of the goods and during the delay so caused, the goods were lost by fire. The defendant in taking delivery was on the part of the purchaser. From all these circumstances, the inference to draw is that the plaintiffs never intended to retain any "jus disponendi" in the goods by taking the bills of lading in their own names, that up to the last they did not intend to change their mind and dispose of the goods to any one else, that each package bearing the name of the defendant rendered such disposal impracticable if not impossible. The final intimation given to the dock authorities irresistably leads to this conclusion. It is also evident that in all their dealings, the purchaser tacitly consented to the bills of lading taken in the name of the plaintiffs. If the defendant had done the only thing that he was bound to do and paid the customs duty within the seven free days, the goods would not have been removed to the uncleared goods shed A. I hold that under the agreement it was the clear intention of the parties that the property in the goods should pass to the purchaser, immediately they were ascertained and packed according to his instructions and shipped, and that the bill of lading obtained in name of the vendors was so obtained only in exercise of the lien they had for the price as vendors. If the property so passed to the purchaser the liability as to risk attached under section 81 of the Contract Act. But when in addition to the ordinary risk of perils of the seas, the defendant undertook to pay for war risk also, he must be taken to have agreed as held in Castle vs. Playford (L. R. 7 Ex 98) by Blackburn J., "If the property perishes by dangers of the seas or by any other calamity befalling owing to war, I shall take the risk of having lost it whether it be mine or not." After citing authorities on the point, his Honour continued: It is apparent that if the goods purchased by the defendant had not been supplied to him after their arrival, the defendant as purchaser could have successfully maintained an action in troner on the ground that the property in the goods had passed to him. Now, as to the agreement as to risk, it was contended that by the indent, it extended, if at all, to the voyage only, and not after the goods were landed. But the dock authorities were either bailees for the carriers or, as held by Farran T. in Leladhur Jairam vs. Wreford 17 Bombay 62, under the Port Trust Act, the possession of the dock authorities was on behalf of the holders of the bill of lading, who in turn held as Trustees for the purchaser. Then again it is clear law the risk "prima facie" passed with property and where delivery had been delayed through the default of the buyer, the goods were at his risk as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such default (vide Section 20 Sale of Goods Act). I am of opinion that the purchaser has to bear the risk of the loss by fire on the ground that the property in the goods had passed to him and that he had agreed to bear the risk and also that in breach of his agreement, he failed to pay the customs duty within eight days of the arrival of the goods and that it was in consequence of this default that the goods in question were removed to the uncleared goods shed where they were burnt by fire. Verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,465-13-1 and cost Rs. 90, professional costs to the plaintiffs.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905.

COLONEL WADDELL ON TIBET.

WE may take it, it was not by accident that Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell accompanied the Tibet Mission in the capacity of Principal Medical Officer. The Colonel is recognised as one of the leading experts among European students of Buddhism and as one, who had, before the Expedition, travelled as far into the "Forbidden Land" as it was permitted to an alien to go He had associated with the "Survey Spies," had mastered the language of the Tibetans and had given us, in his writings, most of the reliable information concerning the "Roof of the World" which has been published. These facts, together with his knowledge of natural history and geology, fitted him, as his publishers claim, in an exceptional manner to penetrate further than most of his comrades into the many hitherto unsolved problems, in the ethnology, archæology and natural history of the country. His selection was one of the most noteworthy features of the Expedition, for it demonstrated that the Government of India had decided that the Mission should have very much more than a mere political value. The outcome of Colonel Waddell's appointment to accompany the Mission is a volume of rare value, "Lhasa and its Mysteries, with a Record of the Expedition of 1903-4." It is embellished with two hundred illustrations and maps, the former being reproductions of photographs from the Colonel's own camera. Few, if any, members of the Expedition, were so well equipped to take advantage of the opportunities of giving forth knowledge, as he was, and he, perhaps more than any other, was in a position to recognise the true meaning of what they said. It is now, Colonel Waddell tells us in his preface, nearly a quarter of a century since he paid his first visit to the mystic land beyond the Himalayas. At that time he had been stationed for some years at Darjiling, when there was a floating colony of several thousand Tibetans, Lamas and laity, fresh from the sacred city and in daily communication with it. The curiosity naturally aroused by the sight of these strange people, with their picturesque caravans and encampments, was further stimulated by echoes of the Theosophist belief that somewhere beyond the mighty Kanchenjunga there would be found a key which should unlock the mysteries of the old world that was lost by the sinking of the Atlantis Continent in the Western Ocean about the time when Tibet was being upheaved by the still rising Himalayas.

Colonel Waddell realises that there is little hope to hold out to those who fondly fancied that the lost secrets of the beginnings of the earliest civilisation of the world, anterior to that of ancient Egypt and Assyria, which perished with the sinking of Atlanta, might still be carefully preserved in that fabulous land which is no longer wholly unknown. Regarding the so-called Mahatmas, it is interesting to hear that all the learned Lamas professed themselves entirely ignorant of any such beings. Nor had they heard of any secrets of the ancient world having been preserved in Tibet. All they are interested in, are the words of Buddha. They place no value on ancient history. No Lama, said Cardinal Ti Rimpoche, the Regent, with whom Colonel Waddell had long conservations, nor even any of the great monasteries in Lhasa, the greatest in all Tibet, possessed, he was certain, any account of the ancient history of India, the land of Buddha himself, beyond such fragments as were to be gleaned from the orthodox scriptures of which every monastery has a copy. Books about ancient history, according to the Cardinal, have any interest for any one, but the laity, the old nobility and lay officials, who are concerned in mundane matters. This declaration, Colonel Waddell tells us, was confirmed by all the Lamas most likely to know and by actual examination of many of the large libraries. The result of these enquiries shows that the Lamas possess no historic works, except the quasi-authentic chronicles of their own kings and monasteries subsequent to the seventh century A. D., when their language was first reduced to writing, and a few fragmentary histories of India during its Buddhist period compiled from Indian and Chinese sources during the Middle Ages, with possibly a few Indian Buddhist manuscripts of the same age.

Says Colonel Waddell: "The earthly Paradise of the Living Buddha is no longer the centre of fabulous conjecture. Its ring fence of mysticism has been penetrated and the full glare of reality has dispelled the mirage of spurious marvels that gathered over this Far Eastern Mecca during its long centuries of seclusion." We have learnt principally that it had nothing to teach us. And though its doors may now be thrown freely open to the trader, and even to the adventurous tourist, it is doubtful if we shall reap any material advantage. The Tibetans may gain a good deal, but is open to question if they will appreciate it or if they will be the more happy. Many hundred miles of good road have been given to them. If, as author remarks, in the new facilities for communication with the outside world, the light of civilisation should dissipate the dense mists of ignorance and unhealthy superstitions that cruelly harass the people, it would be a blessing to the Hermit Land, whilst politically the Expedition has vindicated British prestige in the eyes of the world for the protection of India at a timely moment and opened a new chapter in the history of Asia. He would like to know why it is that in the citadel of one of the greatest religions of the world there is to be found so little which a traveller from Europe can appropriate or approve? Is the system wholly degenerate? he asks. Are the tares, which spring up instead of wheat in a barren soil, the effect upon the ancient enlightenment of a thousand years of barbaric decadence? Will the dead bones among which we have been rummaging, amid the solitudes of the World's Roof, never again live? Shall we, Westerners, when we obtain possession write no cheerful resurgance over their immemoral shrines? He thinks so, and demands to know, were we to carry out the evangelical precept that the true way to judge a religion is by its fruits, are we sure that the rulers of India would better abide the test than the poor peasants of the Tibetan hills? The Cardinal Regent thought not. Said he: "The English have no religion at all. I know it. Because I see it for myself in the faces and actions of your people. They have all hard hearts and are specially trained to take life and to fight like very giant Titans who war even against the gods. It is not only your military, but all your people, even those who are not military; you are all the same, except the doctors, of whose humane work, I have heard, but all the others are utterly devoid of religion."

COLONIAL WINE. A Correspondent of the "Standard" puts in a cogent plea for a British fiscal preference in favour of Colonial wines. Dr. Jamieson's Government at the Cape are about to establish at a cost of £150,000 central depots in Cape Colony for the purchase of good Colonial wine and for grading it, exporting it to England and there selling it through the medium of an agency to be established by the Cape Government. The farmer will be paid the market price for his wine and will, in addition, receive shares, in proportion to the amount he sells, to participate in any profit which the Government may make. There is, therefore, an opportunity for Great Britain to do much more than she has done to foster wine growing in her Colonies. Whatever objections may be raised to the proposal of preferential tariffs in regard to food necessaries and raw material for manufactures, they do not apply to the luxury of wine. The duties on foreign wines imported into England are already heavy, and there seems to be no reason why a preference should not be given to wine produced by British Colonies. In regard to South Africa, there are reasons of sentiment favouring this concession. Most of the Cape wine growers are Dutch, and assistance given to them in this matter should do much to remove misunderstandings as to the friendly disposition of Great Britain. South Africa has given British goods a 25 per cent preference over foreign and some reciprocity is looked for. As the manufacture of wine is not a British industry, neither home manufacturer nor consumer would suffer by a reduction of the import duty on South African wine. If the preference were given by raising the duty on foreign wines, only the wealthy consumer would in any way feel the effects. The prime reason for the imposition of wine duties is to check consumption, and nobody proposes to remove them. If the increase of the tariff on French, German and Italian wines checked their consumption in Great Britain, the result would probably be to the advantage of the home beer and spirit trade as well as to the Colonial wine industry. South Africa is in the position that any help to any of its industries is valuable; and the efforts of the Cape Government to assist the wine growers should meet with the ready support of the Home Government.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. WE have received a copy of the annual report and year-book of the Royal Society of St. George, and would remind our English readers that although flourishing branches of the Society are now firmly established in most of our self-governing Colonies, in India alone does "England's Day" pass unhonoured and unobserved. Surely, there are some in India, Bombay especially, as elsewhere, who could say, "Here and here, did England help me: How can I help England?" This is the true spirit which should animate all true Englishmen on St George's Day, wherever dispersed, and cause them to be united in thought and sentiment with those in the dear old Homeland. Why, we would ask, does not the same spirit that animates the exiled Scot and Irishman in India to honour and observe their respective Patron Saints' days, equally animate the Englishman to give a thought to St. George's Day? Does the Englishman not take just as much pride and interest in England as the Scot does in the Land O'Cakes and the son of Erin in the Emerald Isle? Judging from the way that Englishmen in India have allowed St. George's Day to pass unheeded, while their brethren in other parts of the world have made a rapid advance towards a general observance of the day and the attainment of the Society's objects, we are inclined to believe that the fierce tropical sun must have dried up the patriotic feeling in them. How else account for their apathy in face of the example set them by the Royal Society of St George and its various branches? Bombay has before now taken the lead in important matters in India and, despite the fact that St. George's Day falls on Easter Sunday, and is consequently only a few days off, would it not be possible for all those who feel any enthusiasm for the due observance of the Day, to organise a dinner after the holidays and so escape this year the odium of having allowed "England's Day" to pass unnoticed and unhonoured. Let us set an example to the rest of India by restoring "St. George's—England's Day" to its proper place in the calendar as a national holiday.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP. ACCORDING to the ginners' reports, computed by the Census Bureau of the United States Government, the crop of American cotton amounts to something like thirteen and a half million bales. Last year, a report issued on March 26 gave the amount ginned as rather over ten million bales, and this turned out to be actually within a few thousand bales of the "commercial crop," or the amount brought into sight during the twelve months of the cotton year. The record of the ginners' reports is a good one, and though this season they have indicated a crop so great that some scepticism has been provoked, there is no reason whatever for supposing that the ginners are in a conspiracy to depreciate the value of the article on which the prosperity of the Southern States largely depends. This season, however, it is probable that the "commercial crop" will be far from correspondence with the actual growth of cotton, because prices are low and the plantere are disposed to hold their cotton in the expectation of an advance presently. It is remarkable that the New York Cotton Market advanced slightly a few weeks ago on the publication of figures that, until a few months ago, would have seemed incredibly large. Anyhow, the home cotton manufacturers should have plenty of cotton this year, and though an increased consumption and a probable decrease in the supply next year may be looked for, there is plenty of cause for present satisfaction.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has telegraphed an expression of his sympathy with the Gurkhas in their losses by the Dharmsala disaster.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THERE is no confirmation of the news of a second earthquake having occurred in Kulu on the 9th instant, and it seems probable that the date on the telegram was an error.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala has been staying at Nice, on his way to Paris and London. The Maharaja has a great affection for all things French He speaks French perfectly, has French meals always, and his children have a French governess.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the General Committee appointed for the purpose of adopting measures to celebrate and commemorate the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay, was held last evening in the Corporation Hall, to proceed with the work entrusted to them. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided, and there was a good attendance of members of the Committee. On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, a large Executive Committee was appointed, with Sir Lawrence Jenkins as chairman. Suggestions were invited as to the form which the memorial should take; and the suggestion of Sir P. M. Mehta that a Museum might be established in Bombay on the Crescent site, to commemorate T. R. H. visit, seemed to find general acceptance at the meeting. No other suggestion was made, and Sir P. M. Mehta's suggestion was left to be dealt with by the Executive Committee. The chairman said that before any thing was finally determined upon, a public meeting would be held to lay before them the plans of the Executive Committee.

AT the annual general meeting of the North Mysore Planters' Association the Chairman, Mr. O. Scot-Skirving, referred to the disappointing results from the efforts made by South Indian Planters to advertise their coffee at the St. Louis Exhibition. As we before announced, Mr. G. Romilly some time ago presented a formal claim to the Indian Tea Association, at Calcutta, for a refund of Rs. 10,000 of the money which had been subscribed in South India for the representation of tea, coffee, cardamoms, etc., at St. Louis. The I.T.A. Mr. Scot-Skirving said, had referred the matter to their London House—"and I hear the latter have called on Mr. Blechynden for an explanation, and we await development." The Association expressed its willingness to co-operate and share expenses with the South Mysore Planters' Association in the formation of an experimental garden. It is also willing to subscribe towards sending a delegate to Brazil and Central America, "provided sufficient funds are available and a thoroughly competent man is selected and found willing to go."

IN the course of that strange controversy that has been going on in these columns upon "Plague and Prayer," says the "Pioneer" a Pandit of Benares, that Rome of Hindusim, expressed a firm belief that the disease was brought down upon India by the desecration of the Queen's statue in Bombay. This belief is widely held by the Hindu population throughout India, and Bombay is naturally in bad odour as responsible for the scourge. It is well known that Queen Victoria was actually deified by the Hindus even in her life time. Her long and brilliant reign, the extent of her power, and the veneration in which she was held all over the world caused her to be looked upon in India as an incarnation of the deity. Her statue, therefore, came to be regarded as an idol; and so one can see that any insult to it would naturally be followed by the most serious consequences. The same superstition has been known to attach to the statues of other eminent heroes, and it is said that goats and other victims have been found offered before the Sidney monument at Mahableshwar, by way of propitiating the spirit of that old Peninsula warrior and sometime Governor of Bombay, Sir Sidney Beckwith.

OUR London correspondent mentioned a question asked the other day in Parliament by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree with reference to appeals from subordinate authorities in India Sir Mancherjee following up his question proposes to move for a return of the revised rules on the subject and also of the number of such appeals submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council during the six years ending the 31st day of December 1904, giving the number in each year separately, and showing how many were forwarded to the Secretary of State for orders and how many were withheld in India and how these statistics compared with the corresponding figures for the six years ending the 31st day of December 1898. The return will be granted.

THE latest arrivals from Port Arthur report that the whole railway line from Port Arthur to Dalny was in complete working order more than a month ago. The "Chefoo Daily News" says:—"The Japanese are using their own locomotives and carriages, and the railway gauge has, therefore, been narrowed along the whole line to fit the Japanese material. To the north-east of the fortress, they have been busy lately exploding Russian land mines. All the golden Russian eagles have been removed from the hulls of the sunken warships. More diving material has been received from Dalny, but so far no attempt has been made to raise or repair the Russian ships. Japanese workmen are actively clearing up all the old stuff lying about in the dock-yard. A great quantity of old clothing and mattresses has been collected from different parts of the town and has been burnt. Outside the town, the Japanese are now collecting the bodies of the soldiers, who fell during the siege, which they pile together in great squares near the village of Suishiying. Kerosine is poured over the ghastly pyres and they are then set on fire."

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

PELINS AND POMEGRANATES.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

As usual the headline has nothing whatever to do with my observations. This is so, as the astute reader will recognise, by way of accentuating my belief in the absolute independence in Political life of the Private Member. Why should he be asked to toe the line and march just as his leaders tell him to? It is all very well in Comic Opera, but in actual practice it destroys what the lady-novelists delight to call "the ego" of the Private Member, and serves to return him to his constituents, flabby and invertebrate as a jelly-fish after a Bank Holiday. Now that the business of the Session is coming to a close, and Members are anxious to get home for the Hot Cross Buns and Easter Eggs, Cabinet Ministers are growing impatient. Even Mr. Balfour was cross the other afternoon. Usually, he is most difficult to rouse. He is always the courteous gentleman—even after the close of a long toast list at a Guildhall Banquet, and a solemn final "[illegible]" at the Club on the way home. Always the courteous gentleman! But the other day, as I have said, he was rather angry with Mr. Winston Churchill, whom he recommended to "pluck some feathers from the wings of his imagination and stick them in the tail of his judgment." The right honourable gentleman did not, perhaps, employ precisely this phraseology, but he remarked: "I raise no objection to any language, the honourable member may use. I rate it at its true value—" which is the same thing.

To be sure it was an unguarded expression, and I should not have been in the least surprised, if the youthful member for Oldham had taken advantage of it. If he had, of course, the Speaker would have interposed, for in the House you may not even say "lamb's mother" unless you cover it up so carefully with wool that its presence is not detected. I remember once in the early twenties, when I sat with the younger Pitt, as member for the Bayswater division of Roscommon, and we were discussing the grant of funds for carrying on the war in Kodaikanal and Coconada, I had just sat down after making one of my most impassioned addresses on the Corn Laws. Suddenly, the Duke of Wellington, stepped in from "another place" and ejaculated, "Hang it all, I thought you were discussing the War Vote." "So we were," said Fox, who unhesitatingly called attention to the fact that there were strangers in the House, and White-rod strode across the floor and laid hands upon your former Commander-in-Chief. Immediately there was a rumpus. White-rod sought to intimidate the Duke by calling him names and "shooing" him as a motorist does an inquisitive fowl in the street of an Indian village. Arthur squared and sent up his famous signal, "England expects that every man this da-ay will do-o his duty." Responsive, we formed round to see fair play, and I made a book on the event. Southey wrote some verses, commemorative of the incident, for the "Daily Mail," but as the journal is only a half-penny paper at the best, I never saw the lines, and so they are not to be found in my capacious common-place book. Eventually, however, the Iron Duke was "thrun out," as we say in Tipperary, and the House proceeded to the discussion of Bonaparte's unpaid washing bill, which was then considerably overdue and exciting attention throughout the Continent.

I put the thing in the form of a play. Musical comedy was in the ascendant at that time. I had already served up "Hamlet" as a Christmas pantomime and "Macbeth" as an extravaganza. Supping that night with Sheridan and Macready, I read them the MS. of my play, which I called "Fiscalitis or the Dreary Drip of Dilatory Declamation." It was a hot night and no breeze, but what was tainted with the smoke of the steam-boats, and the odour of tar and drying bomeloe, which came up from the river. Macready, already drowsy, suggested I should take Sheridan as a collaborator, to which I naturally demurred,—quietly and inoffensively, I may remark, as Sheridan carried a rapier and was tuckarary in his most amiable moments. Immediately he was on his pins; but fortunately D'Oyly Carte came in at the psychological moment and offered me ten thousand pounds for sole rights, proposing to let it follow "Ruddigore" at the Savoy. As the Sabine Farm was at that time suffering from the effects of potato blight I closed with him—to my subsequent regret, for my MS. fell out of his pocket on the way home. Payment of the cheque was stopped and my play made its appearance at Drury Lane under a title which made it wholly unrecognisable. About this time I accompanied the Tsar and the Venezuelan Emperor on a prolonged cruise in the Southern Seas, and when at the end of twelve years, I returned to London, the play had been taken off and my claim for damages was pronounced to be time-barred.

It was a wonderful thing, that play. My modesty compels me to say so. It made the fortunes of three successive lessees and landed the stage electrician in the Bankruptcy Court. In the press of Diplomatic work, I had forgotten that I had written it, until one night in a dream the whole thing came back to me and I went to Scotland Yard, had the acting manager of the theatre arrested, pilloried and tortured till he confessed all, made me his sole legatee—and expired. His estate did not amount to a great deal, after his debts had been paid, but I had enough to publish the thing in a Colonial Edition—which brought in sufficient to erect a new range in the Sabine Kitchen and convert the pinery into a cabbage-garden. So justice was done!

Had it not been for the reviewers, whom I had omitted to square, I might have made more. Never was such a popular work known. Ghosts of men and women, well-known to an earlier England, greeted the reader at every verse end and spent weeks with him uninvited. Some of them were shown in so excellent and original a light that an international movement was set afoot to secure a new trial and revision of sentence on quite half a dozen to whose admission there was reason to believe St. Peter had taken objection.

But this was long ago; long, long ago! Looking back, however, over an active and a brilliantly successful career, I cannot in fairness deny that I am justified in plucking the feathers out of the tail of my judgment, as well as from the wings of my imagination and sticking them erect in the crest of my self-esteem.

PRIGMUS.

AUSTRIAN manufacturers appear just now to be giving special attention to the construction of branch establishments in Hungary. During the past week or two, inquiries have been made at the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce by several leading industrial firms in Austria as to how far they may count on the support of the Hungarian Government in the event of such investments of capital in Hungary. The impulse is said to be particularly strong in the woollen, worsted, and cotton industries. Thus one of the largest Bohemian woollen cloth manufacturing firms is credited with the intention to erect wool spinning and weaving mills in Hungary. The matter is of interest to English machinists, amongst others

SOUNDS OF BATTE.

BALTIC SQUADRON'S WHEREABOUTS.

VLADIVOSTOCK FREE FROM ICE.

JAPANESE CAPTUE COLLIERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the steamer Telemachus reports she heard firing 50 miles north of the Natuna Islands, at 3-20 p.m. on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

Reuter (Singapore) says that the Nord Deutscher Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich sighted eighteen ships of the Baltic squadron in Kamaran Bay, Annam, at noon on Friday, but no Japanese were sighted.

The Dutch cruisers, now at Rio, return to Batavia on the 17th.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Baltic fleet which was sighted at Kamaran's Bay, Annam, included five battleships and six cruisers.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Japanese have captured a large number of colliers off the coast of Vladivostock which is free from ice.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Constitutional Conservative Party forming in Russia includes seven members of the Council of the Empire besides senators and prominent Government officials countenanced by M. Bulyguine and is issuing several thousand invitations throughout Russia to a Conference at St. Petersburg on the subject of reform, and has already drawn up a scheme for the composition of a representative assembly.

KING EDWARD AT ALGIERS.

A Cordial Welcome.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

His Majesty the King has arrived at Algiers.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

His Majesty King Edward and her Majesty Queen Alexandra have landed at Algiers.

The place was lavishly decorated with French and British flags.

Their Majesties paid a visit to the Governor-General and will remain till Wednesday, motoring in the neighbourhood.

ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Government and the Employes.

A general strike had begun on the Italian railways, the men objecting to the disciplinary measures tending to curtail the right to strike being inserted in the Government Bill for the State taking over the railways.

Troops are now employed to work the railways.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The "Times" in a telegram from Shanghai states that though nearly two years have passed since China ratified the Mackay Treaty, not a single important clause is yet effective and the Chinese Government is encouraging the officials' obstruction.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arcadia, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. to-day (Sunday), and the same Company's s.s. India left for Colombo and Australia at 10 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE PROTEST MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

RESOLUTIONS REFUSED TO BE SENT UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The Government of India have refused to forward the resolutions passed at the recent Town Hall protest meeting to the Secretary of State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, will proceed on leave from to-morrow and Colonel J. A. Fearon, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, will assume command of the Brigade from that date until his return.

ARRIVALS, April 17.

Capt F S C Thompson, I M S, on duty from Baroda.
Col H Andrews-Speed R E on duty, from Poona.
Lt J A Bean, Cheshire Regt on leave, from Mhow.
Col E Glennie R E on duty from Poona.
Capt E W Grove, R F A on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Major E Davis R A M C on leave, from Sabathu.
Captain W R B Coran, 67th Punjabis, from leave from England.
Major N T Parker, Cant. Magistrate, on leave, from England.
Lieut E H Kirkpatrick, Oxford L I, on leave from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES, April 17.

Lt F S Massy, 2-4th Gurkhas, to join to Baklok.
Capt W R B Coran, 67th Punjabis from leave to Thal.
Capt F S C Thompson, I M S, on duty to Baroda.

SIR MOUNSTUART GRANT-DUFF, in the recently-published volumes of his Diary, has, of course, many good stories to tell. Here is one of them: An Englishman in Western Australia sent to a prominent firm of Colonial booksellers for "The Ring and the Book," and received only a letter, running, "Sir, we do not keep works on gambling in stock, not shall we inform you where you can get a book about betting and book-makers. We keep only moral works, of which a catalogue herewith. Awaiting your kind favours, &c."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE RELIEF MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The following information has been received regarding those seriously injured at Dharamsala among the Military:—

SECOND BATTALION, FIRST GURKHAS.

Colonel Robinson, severe wounds to the head and crushing of body and pelvis.

Lieutenant Holderness, severe wound of the head and crushing of body.

Lieutenant Johnson, severe head and foot injuries and general crushing.

Mrs. Battye, severe injuries to the head and foot.

SEVENTH GURKHA RIFLES.

Major Clay, severe wound to the head and injuries to the pericardium and ribs.

Mrs. Wall, fractured leg and crushing of body.

Mrs. S. Clay, severe wounds to the head.

All the above are doing well.

Miss Hall, nurse, severe injuries to the head and spine; recovering slowly.

Captain Wall, compression of the brain, crushed limbs and body; recovering, but still dangerously ill.

The Commissioner of Jullundur wires on the 16th April:—The road from Mandi into Kulu is open, but is difficult for pack animals. I have wired Wazir of Mandi to assist in clearing it.

The Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur, Kangra, reports that the Kangra Tahsil and other public buildings are being cleared by coolies' labour. Shops are also being constructed and grain stores opened. Light wheeled traffic can pass up to within 20 miles of Palampur. Tongas now enter Dharamsala. The whole country side is busy constructing shades and substantial huts, and utilising timber, bamboos, the slates of their old houses and grass thatching.

The telegraph line is open to Mandi. Complaints have been received of great damage to irrigation channels. Assistance will be rendered to the villagers concerned in labour or cash advances and Pioneers at a later stage. Irrigation will be required for rice plantings later in the year. The wheat crop is quite safe and abundant.

Mr. Calvert writes from Nirman, sending a summary of reports received up to the 10th instant, Saraj Tashil, several villages in Kothis Panderalis, Dhare Kandi, Kot, Behramgarh, Gaiya, Naramgarh and Hiniri are seriously damaged. Houses collapsed in large number. The loss of life is comparatively small, but that of cattle and sheep and goats very great. The rest houses at Sarahan, Battiad, Jibhi and Kot collapsed and those at Dalash Chawai and Zagatkhana are damaged, but repairable. Roads are impassable, the bridges at Burma and Gessain are destroyed, and the Tahsil and Thana buildings badly damaged. The treasury is sound. Tahsil and Kulu news only received on the 10th. The Duff Dunbar suspension bridge has subsided. The Sultanpur bazaar is a collapsed ruin, the palace is destroyed and the Tashil Thana and treasury are also destroyed. One constable was killed and five wounded. The telegraph and post are interrupted. The castle and dak bungalow at Sultana are badly damaged. A prisoner, in the Tahsil lock up was killed. The Simla dak is running to the headquarters of the Saraj Tahsil, but no dak from the Simla or Kangra direction has reached Kulu since the 3rd.

Captain Smith, I. M. S., reports from Kangra that the people of Kangra town have been getting relief in food and medical aid since the 8th instant. On the 12th, the villages on Dharmsala road had been visited and medical aid was being given as required in the villages of Bagli, Hansoli, Mataur, Birtha, Ujjain, and Gurkbari. On the 13th, the villages between this and Nagrota were similarly relieved. Food was also sent to Ichchi on the Shahpur road and to Shamirpur, Tiara and Bhadiarah on the Old Shahpur road. Lambardars having come in and reported scarcity in these villages, on the 14th, medical aid was sent out to Daulatpur and the intervening villages.

To-day, the Commissioner of Jullunder, has sent out an itinerating hospital along the Old Shahpur road. The hospital assistant in charge attends to all cases of injury, the more serious cases being brought to Shahpur when they will come. The villages now have enough in the way of supplies None are being sent out to them from Shahpur now.

FORTY-THOUSAND CORPSES ALREADY DISPOSED OF.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, APRIL 17.

Mr. W. E. Alexander, brother of the late Mr. C. G. Alexander, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner Office, who with his wife and child perished in the Dharmsala disaster, has just returned after having exhumed and interred the remains of his lamented relatives. He states that no provisions whatever are available at Dharmsala and that he lived there for seven days solely on his late brother's poultry which had escaped destruction; that the servants of those who had perished and the coolies who are working under Government orders get only one seer of atta daily for their support.

Mr. Alexander states that he has heard from a reliable source that the mortality in the Kangra Valley greatly exceeds the number reported and that over forty thousand corpses have already been exhumed and cremated in the Kangra Valley. His late brother's ayah buried in the ruins at Dharmsala, was not exhumed till the 12th instant. No help was given him by the authorities for seven days to clear the debris until he personally complained to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, who immediately ordered the Deputy Commissioner to render him every assistance. Thereupon, a gang of coolies was sent to help him.

He reports that the Postal communication is very defective and that a letter posted at Umballa on the 13th, reached him at Dharmsala on the evening of the 16th instant.

Mr. King the agent of Messrs. J. J. and H. King, photographers, Simla, who visited Kangra and Palampur, states that scores of the dead still lie under the ruins, and hundreds of bodies are being burnt in every direction, giving rise to horrible stench all round. He has photographed many views of the principal ruins of interest, including that of Foet Rebhoo and the temple at Kangra both structures of very ancient date and of historical fame.

There was a very severe shock of earthquake in Dharmsala at 4-35 a.m., yesterday and people have been warned to expect more shocks in a couple of days. The mountains have been split open in Kangra and it is feared that another severe shock may cause tremendous landship there.

The shock in the Kangra Valley was of a horrible nature. There were two feet of hail on the ground and most of the tents were knocked down.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is now at Palampur. He is personally superintending the operations of clearing up the ruins and has done his utmost for the relief of the sufferers with the result that their condition has been greatly improved.

Mr. Waring, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra Valley, who lost his wife and children in the late disaster, has been relieved of his duties and has passed through Amritsar on his way to Lahore.

Telegraph offices have been re-opened at Mandi, and Bajaura. Great credit is due to Mr. Heasley, Chief Superintendent, Punjab Division, and Mr. S. Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Lahore Sub-Division, for the promptness with which they have restored communication.

MORE SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Another small earthquake occured here, last night but did no damage. A hospital assistant with eight mule loads of medical appliances has been sent from Simla to make his way via Narbhanda into Kulu and assist the villagers on the way.

THE WORK OF RESCUE,

BRAVERY OF SURVIVORS.

THE "Pioneers" special correspondent in describing the disaster at Dharmsala and the behaviour of the Gurkhas writes:—To come now to the story of the rescue of the men, it centres round the European barracks, though the work had to be done all over Cantonments. When Major Clay recovered from the shock which rendered him insensible, he made for the Quarter Guard, some distance above his house. The guard had fallen quietly in awaiting orders. The sentry was at his post, and saluted. There was no sign of panic, and the men stood ready, showing that splendid discipline which makes the Sepoys of the Indian Army equal to any emergency. Assembly was sounded. All the uninjured men appeared, and working parties were constantly formed under such officers as were unhurt. Most fortunately, Major Hehir was among those, though one out of his two Hospital Assistants was injured, and the other was suffering from shock. Both the latter, however, asked to share in the task before them. It had been seen that the European barracks (where the 7th Gurkhas had been housed) were wrecked, and Major Clay hurried there, disregarding his own injuries. The sight which met the rescue party was appalling. Some six or seven men were lying on the ground outside, and these seemed to be all the survivors out of over 250 who were known to have been quartered within the two buildings. In spite of the overhanging walls and beams which threatened to fall every moment, the officers and men set to work, and their efforts were well rewarded. It is calculated that over 100 men inside the barracks were killed at once while others, who were dragged out of the ruins, died shortly afterwards. But there were many injured who would have perished had not their comrades toiled to the point of exhaustion. It was a fight against time and everyone felt this. The men who were dragged out insensible and half suffocated no sooner recovered their strength than they rushed back to the ruins and

JOINED IN THE WORK OF RESCUE.

There was no thought of danger, though the least shock would have brought down masses of masonry. No more heroic struggle stands on record in India, no greater feats of strength and endurance were ever done then it those first few hours while the dead were laid out and the injured succoured. Major Hehir was labouring single-handed or a time, dressing the worst cases and directing the attendance on others, beginning work, which was to last through the whole night and into the next day, without any pause for rest.

Meanwhile help was coming from Charri, for the earthquake had been severe there, and Captain Wake knew that he must make for the Cantonments with all speed. He got his scouts and all other available men together, and their arrival was most welcome. They did invaluable service in relieving the working parties, already weak and almost exhausted. So the labour of rescue continued unceasingly until the debris had been completely turned over, and many hours were taken before the task was finished and the worst was known. The casualty returns have shown how awful were the losses, how grave were the injuries of the many survivors. Out of the barracks in which a company was sleeping, only four were rescued uninjured, while fifteen of the Band (mostly boys) were taken out dead. Two men are said to have jumped from the window in the upper storeys without sustaining any hurt. The barracks were like death-traps, and nothing but the rapidity with which the rescue was begun and the determined spirit with which it was carried out prevented heavier loss of life. It is believed that at the time of the earthquake many of the men were just getting ready to go out. They must have rushed towards the doors and have been thrown back by the shock and then have been buried as the walls and roofs fell in. There was scarcely any case of men being found killed on their beds. While the work was proceeding in these barracks, the dead and injured were being rescued in the lines, and 48 men of the 21st Gurkhas were found dead or dying, together with four men of the 1st Depot dangerously injured. There were happily only four deaths among the Privates. A native officer lost his wife and child who had been sent up from Charri on the 3rd instant—a sad fatality.

A LADY'S HEROISM.

In the work of rescue the five uninjured officers together with Major Clay and Lieutenant Duff (who was, as already stated, only slightly hurt), were finally supported by the Gurkha officers, while Mrs C. H. Clay, Mrs. S. Clay, and Mrs Hatch devoted themselves to rendering assistance, in nursing and attendance. There was much for them to do, for trained nurses had not yet arrived, and they did it, nobly. Mrs. Stanley Clay's quiet heroism in this task will never be forgotten, for it must be remembered that her husband had been killed. Reference has more than once been made to Major Hehir, and it must be added that on the night of the 4th he had some 170 injured on his hands tents being pitched on the parade ground, where he and his two Hospital Assistants dressed wounds, set fractured limb, and attended to all cases. I saw this extemporised hospital yesterday. Major Hehir has now the assistance of Captains Wall and Pilkington, and the patients are bearing their sufferings uncomplainingly. The hailstorm on Thursday night was a trying experience, but the clear weather on Sunday and the following day enabled some of the patients to be moved into the open for a few hours. This hospital encampment is perfectly swept and clean. Difficult operations have been performed, and some cases, which looked hopeless are making good progress. Those returned as severely injured as apart from dangerously make light of their cuts and bruises while the slightly injured are ready for any duty. In the verandah of the guard-room a stand of rifles with smashed stocks and twisted barrels has been recovered. From the European barracks sufficient tents have now been provided to accommodate everyone, thus replacing the temporary shelters that were run up with blankets and water-proof sheets. Looking at the ruins of the houses and barracks, one marvels that anyone escaped at all, for the wreckage shows how sudden was the collapse of all the buildings Had they been of light framework and walls with roofs of less weight than is involved in the employment of slate, they might have stood or been only partially destroyed.

The Gurkhas, when they had done all that was possible in the Cantonments, had no rest for several days. Help was needed in the Civil Station, and was willingly given. Working parties were told off, the ruins were searched for dead and injured and it is well known now how thoroughly this heavy task was discharged. Officers laboured alongside their men, taking their turn in excavating. The stench occasionally was so overpowering that the work had to be done in short shifts, and many of the sepoys suffered for hours from the effects of their toil. They were all

ANIMATED BY THE FINEST SPIRIT

and their cheerful willingness and unselfish desire to render assistance were beyond praise. They never flagged, and yet they had been sorely tried by their own looses. Their record at Dharmsala is one which the 6th and 7th Gurkha Regiments may look back to with as much pride as to the honours that they have won in action. The 4th Gurkhas sent a party across the hills from Bakloh who have remained and given much help.

There are many instances of dangers risked by the Gurkhas when the European barracks were being cleared, and exceptional cases of bravery have been noted. The men earned the Order of Merit on the 4th instant as much as if they had been rescuing wounded comrades under fire, or leading a forlorn hope and their reward should not be delayed. The immediate question is where the two Battalions are to be placed. They cannot remain indefinitely under canvas here, for a hundred inches of rain fell here during the monsoon. There are two months or more of summer weather to come which will permit of arrangements being made, but steps must be taken soon. Lord Kitchener, it is said, will visit Dharmsala some ten days hence, and by that time geological experts should have pronounced an opinion as to whether it is safe to build here again or whether the Cantonments should be abandoned. The future of the Civil Station hangs equally in the balance and the decision in each case cannot be postponed beyond a few weeks at the outside. If that decision is that Dharmsala is to be maintaine special precautions tions should be taken that only light building be erected.

VISIT OF T. R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

A MUSEUM ON THE CRESCENT SITE?

A MEETING of the General Committee appointed for the purpose of adopting measures to celebrate and commemorate the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay, was held last evening in the Corporation Hall, to proceed with the work entrusted to them. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided; and there was a good attendance of members of the Committee. Mr. D. E. Watcha read the notice convening the meeting.

Sir P. M. Mehta said the first business was to appoint the executive committee for carrying out the work for which the general committee had been nominated and he proposed that the following gentlemen form the Executive Committee with Sir Lawrence Jenkins as chairman:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Commander Hewett, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Messrs James Begbie, G. Miller, T. W. Cuffe, D. Graham, H. G. Wright, Bickel, James MacDonald, R. J. Kent, W. A. Chambers, the Hon'ble Mr. G O. Dunn, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Hughes. Dr. Collie, Messrs W. D. Sheppard, A. M. Monteath, Frank Ritchie, the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Colonel Olivier, Messrs Ross, A. Muirhead, H. Wenden, General Creagh, Messrs V. R. Kemball, Marshall Reid, H. Gell, L. G. Fraser, A Leslie, C. H. B Forbes, G. S. Hill, H. Greaves, Sassoon J. David, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. R. Rosario, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir, Phirozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Messrs, R. J. Tata, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Chichgur, Messrs C. M. Cursetji, N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Dadabhoy M. Dalal, Framji D. Panday, Jamshedji A. Wadia, Dinshaw E. Wacha Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Messrs Naoroji Gamadia, Jehangir B. D. Petit, Merwanji M. Cama, Hormusjee M. Cama, Dr. A. P. Cama Dr. H. M. Masina Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Messrs Rustom K. R. Cama, Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, Jehangir B. Murzban, Barjorji N. Apaphtiar, L. M. Banaji, R. D. Sethna, Bapuji S. Patel N. A. F. Moos, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim, Haji Saboo Sidik, Adamji Peerbhoy, Suleman A. Wahad, Noorudin Ebrahim Noorudin, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kazi Kabiruddin, Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdul Hussein Sheerazee, Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ameerudin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Messrs. Gordhandas Tejpal, Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas, Chaturbhuj Morarji, Rao Bahadur Curumsi Damoder Gordandas Sukhadwalla, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas. Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Manmohandas Ramji, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Sewlal Motilal, Lakhamsey Napoo, Nanu N. Kothare, Chabildas Laloobhai, Ratansey Mulji, Veerchand Deepchund, Vassunji Kolmji, Ellapa Balaram—and Mr. S. J. David, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Harkisondes Narotamdas, Mr. James MacDonald Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs Narotum Morarji Gokuldas, Kazi Kabirudin, D. E. Wacha and A. D. McBain—Honorary Secretaries.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition and it was agreed to unanimously.

The Charman said the next business was to invite suggestions as to the form of the scheme, to carry out which the Committee were appointed. No gentleman need be shy to make a suggestion on this occasion.

Sir P. M. Mehta said there were two objects for which the Committee had been formed. The first was to celebrate the visit in some suitable manner. In former times when the late Prince of Wales paid a visit to India, it was celebrated by a children's fete and display of fire-works. In the case of the Duke of Connaught, a fair was held on the Maidan and such other methods were adopted to celebrate this occasions of Royal visits. In this case they should take measures to celebrate the visit in such a way that the rich and the poor alike might find enjoyment. The other object for which the Committee was appointed, was to commemorate the visit in some permanent and tangible form. They might remember that a Committee under Mr. Dunn was recently appointed to consider the suitability of establishing a museum in Bombay. Calcutta and Madras had such museums as did credit to those cities, and why should not Bombay have a museum worthy of her? There had been some discussion recently as to how the Crescent should be appropriated. There was a strong opposition to the site being built upon. Here was an opportunity for them to utilise the Crescent in such a manner as would do credit to the City. If the Crescent site was utilised for a museum, nobody would complain against it. On the other hand, the Government, the Improvement Trust, the Corporation and the general public would come forward to co-operate with them in the promotion of the scheme. They should erect a memorial which might be worthy of the city, and worthy of the Prince of Wales (Hear, Hear). If the citizens of Bombay desired that the memorial would take that from, then he hoped that it would be a suitable memento of the Royal visit. His Royal Highness might be asked to lay the foundation stone with his own hands. He knew that they could lay a foundation-stone without fixing upon the exact spot. It could be removed from one spot to another, as the exigencies of the occasion might require. The ceremony might be performed on the Crescent for the present. If this idea met the approbation of the public, the Government would co-operate to a large extent followed by other public bodies, and the Corporation would also feel itself justified in devoting a portion of the income of the city to this eminently worthy object. (Applause.)

No other suggestion was made by any other gentleman.

The chairman said that, in the absence of any remarks or opposition, he took it that it would not be opposed to the sense of the meeting to adopt the suggestion made by Sir P. M. Mehta. It would be left to the Committee; and before any thing was finally determined upon, there would be a public meeting to lay before them the plans of the Executive Committee.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

WELCOME FROM INDIAN LADIES.

An influential gathering of Indian ladies, residing in Bombay, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Mazagon Castle, to consider what measures should be adopted to tender a suitable welcome from them to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on her forthcoming visit to Bombay. At the meeting there was a large number of Indian ladies of all castes, the prominent amongst them being Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Dinshaw M. Petit, Lady Harkisondas, Narotamdas, Mrs Badrudin Tyebji, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Mr. N. G. Chandavarker, Miss Shirin Maneckji Cursetjee, and many others.

Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called to preside at the meeting on the motion of Mrs. Badrudin Tyebji which was seconded by Mrs. Chandavarker.

Letters of sympathy towards the object of the meeting and of sorrow for the unavoidable absence received from Lady Aga Ali Shah, her Highness the Begum of Jangira, Lady Bhalchandra Krishana Mrs Aga Muchul Shah and others were there placed before the meeting Mrs. Muchul Shah in her letter expressed her opinion that as the coming Royal visit would be the first occasion on which the Western capital would have the honour of receiving a Princess of Wales on the Indian shore, the Indian ladies in Bombay ought to do their very best in extending their most hearty welcome to her Royal Highness; and but for this movement the Purdah ladies of the city would have had no opportunity of showing their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown on the occasion of the most welcome visit of their future Queen.

SPEECH FROM THE CHAIR.

Addressing the meeting from the chair, Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said:—

Ladies,—As you are aware the object with which we have met here to-day is in connection with the approaching visit to the city of H. R. H. The Princess of Wales in company with her Royal consort. Members of the Royal Family of England and, particularly such amongst them as are destined in the future to occupy the throne, cannot visit distant parts of the great Empire oftner than perhaps once in a life time. It is now more than 30 years since our present Emperor—then Prince of Wales, visited Bombay during his tour through India. His Majesty was not accompanied by his Consort and the women of India on that occasion were denied the gratification of welcoming amongst them the then Princess of Wales who as a wife, a mother and as the present Empress has won for herself the lasting esteem and respect of all classes and communities. When about four years ago the present Prince and Princess of Wales started on a tour visiting British dominions beyond the seas, we were in hopes they would come to India. The disappointment we then felt on hearing that circumstances would not permit the Royal Couple to include India in their tour has been compensated. We are now in a position to congratulate ourselves that H. R. H. The Princess of Wales will before long be amongst us in company with her Royal husband, and the first Indian soil she will touch on landing will be that of our beautiful city of Bombay of which we are all so proud. As the Royal daughters of India it ought to be our duty as well as our privilege to tender to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, when in Bombay a welcome such as would do credit to us and befit her high position. (Cheers).

It was proposed by Lady Dinshaw M. Petit that arrangements should be made to give a hearty welcome on behalf of the ladies of Bombay to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales on her arrival in Bombay next November.

Lady Jehangir, who seconded the proposition said that when His Royal Highness the King-Emperor visited this country, some thirty years ago, as the then Prince of Wales he had come unaccompanied by his Royal Consort, and therefore the Indian ladies were deprived of paying their homage to their present Queen. This time they would have a fine opportunity of showing their loyalty and devotion to their future Queen.

The original proposition was further supported in befitting terms by Mrs. Badrudin Tyebji, Mrs Cothare, Miss Aga Muchul Shah, Lady Harkisandas and Miss Zala Abedin Shah who also addressed the meeting at some length. Miss Shirin Maneckji Cursetji in further seconding the motion said that though this movement had been started exclusively on behalf of native ladies, it did not necessarily follow that they would be precluded from joining any movement which their European sisters in Bombay might set on foot.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried with acclamation.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of a General Committee to carry out the object of the meeting of nearly 175 members was proposed by Mrs. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, amongst whom were also Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Lady Aga Ali Shah, Lady Dinshaw M. Petit, Lady Jehangir Cawasji, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Lady Pherozshah M. Mehta, Lady Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Lady Hurkisandas Nurrotamdas Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, Lady Munchersha M. Bhownaggree, H. H. the Bagum of Janjira and many others.

The proposition was seconded by Mrs. N. N. Kothare and it was carried. An equally influential Executive Committee was appointed with Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as President; Lady Aga Ali Shah, Lady Harkisandas and Mrs. Badrudin Tyebji as vice Presidents and Lady Jehangir and Miss Shirin Maneckjee Cursetji as Secretaries and Treasurers.

A hearty vote of thanks to Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for presiding over the meeting, concluded the proceedings of the evening.

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Japanese Consul at Bombay has forwarded to us the enclosed letter from his Excellency Baron J. Komura, Foreign Minister at Tokio, acknowledging the receipt of a draft for the sum of forty thousand two hundred and ninety yen and fifty sen which we had remitted to the Foreign Minister through our Consul here during the month of May last, as a part of the Fund we are now collecting for the relief of families of Japanese soldiers and sailors killed in the present War.

As will appear from that letter, the amount was divided among the Army and Navy Departments in proportion mentioned therein and to be used for the purpose above referred.

The Consul requests us to take proper steps to make this known to the contributors and to convey at the same time the expression of sincere thanks of the Japanese Government to them.

We shall, therefore, deem it a great favour if you would kindly publish this fact in your valuable paper and give us an opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Imperial Government as well as of our Society, our profound gratification to those sympathizers of this country who substantially helped us by liberally contributing to the Fund started by us.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,—We remain,—Yours &c.

T. BUSUMOTO,
S. HAYASHI.
J. MATSUO,
T. MASIMA,
Special Committee.

The following is a translation of the letter from his Excellency, Baron J. Komura, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To, S. Hayashi H. I. J. Majesty's Consul at Bombay.

Tokio, March 9.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th May last, forwarding to me a draft for the sum of forty thousand two hundred and ninety yen and fifty sen, which was collected by the Society of the Japanese residents at your place for the relief of families of Japanese sailors and soldiers killed in the present war. The amount having been transmitted to the Army and Navy Departments of His Majesty's Government—, I am now in receipt of a reply from the Authorities concerned to the effect that the Army Department accepted four-fifths and the Navy Department one-fifth of the above amount to be used for the purpose mentioned in your letter, and requesting me at the same time to convey His Majesty's Government's sincere thanks to the contributors.

You are therefore requested to take such steps as may be deemed proper to carry out this desire of the Imperial Government.

I beg to add for your information that as I have requested the Authorities concerned to issue a separate receipt to each contributor, I shall send it to you as soon as I am in receipt of it.

MURDERED AND TIED UP IN A SACK.

THREE LIVES FOR ONE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Baban walad Allisahib, Bahadur walad Sanjansahib, and Shankrappa bin Ulwappa, who were convicted by Mr. L. Crump Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in February last, of murder and were each sentenced to death. Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the first two accused; Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, for the third accused; while Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The three appellants were charged with murder by causing the death of a boy, named Chanbasappa by twisting his head round after holding his trunk firmly, in a suburb of Dharwar, on the 20th December last, and one Mallappa Gurappa was charged with aiding and instigating the commission of the offence. It appeared that on the 20th December, while certain probate disputes were pending between the relatives of the deceased boy, he disappeared from his father's house and next day his dead body was found under circumstances which pointed to foul play. He was seen alive and well, on the 20th up to 4 p.m.; on the evening of the following day his body was found tied up in a sack in an out-of-the way place. The medical evidence showed that death was probably caused by twisting the head round and so dislocating the neck, and causing suffocation. The motives which could conceivably prompt the murder of a boy of six years, said the Sessions Judge, were not many. Robbery, the usual cause of child-murder in this country, could not have been the motive, as the boy's ornaments were left untouched. Ill will against the child was out of the question. The persons most closely touched by the crime were the child's parents and his adoptive mother, and it was reasonable to assume that the blow came from those who were immediately opposed to them. The boy's mother stated that, when she last saw him, he was playing in front of the house, and that at sunset he had gone. There were two witnesses who purported to have seen the actual taking away of the boy. A man named Chanappa stated that he had seen two Pindharis, whom he could identify, going with the boy past his house. The same day he identified accused Nos. 1 and 2 as the two Pindharis, This information led to the arrest of the first three accused, and to the discovery that evening of the boy. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were mere labourers, and were apparently tools in the hands of some instigator. They knew the child and were in the habit of giving him fried rice and other things to eat. On the 21st December, in the presence of the Chief Constable, No. 1 stated that he had left the body of the boy in the house of one Ghuduma. When they got to the house, he looked behind the door, and not finding anything, said to Ghuduma—"where is the sack which I brought last night?" She said she had taken it away and thrown it among some prickly-pear bushes about 100 yards away. She took them there and pointed out the sack. It was opened and found to contain the body of the missing boy. The first three accused made confession before a Magistrate. No. 3 admitted that he instigated the murder and offered the first two accused Rs. 400 each, but as to the actual commission of the crime he represented himself as a passive and almost unwilling spectator. He was privy to the plot and present at the commission of the crime. Against accused No. 1, said the Sessions Judge, there was the evidence of three witnesses and his own statement leading to the discovery of the corpse. There was also ample evidence against Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Crump did not consider it proved that accused No. 4 was directly or indirectly concerned in the murder, and he was acquitted and discharged. The crime was so dastardly, Mr. Crump said, that it was impossible to suggest any grounds for not passing sentence of death, nor did it appear to him possible to discriminate between the guilt of the three accused. They were all three sentenced to be hanged.

Their lordships, after hearing the advocates, confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed upon each of the accused.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE ENGLISH CUP SEMI-FINALS.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

LONDON MARCH 31.

The result of the two ties in the semi-final round of the English Cup competition certainly comes as no surprise. But what a period of anxiety the Everton team's supporters must have had on Saturday! Aston Villa were leading by a goal to nil till within about seven minutes of the final whistle, but the League leaders managed to equalise and save themselves to replay the game at Nottingham on Wednesday. As was only to be expected from two such sides as Aston Villa and Everton, the display of both teams was splendid. There are some who maintain that the Villa were a little unlucky not to win, but there was very, very little in it. In the first half the Aston team had a lot to thank their goal-keeper, George. He saved shot after shot in magnificent style and but for him the Villa would undoubtedly have been a goal or two to the bad when the first forty minutes of play had expired. The Everton forwards were, perhaps, better than the opposing five, but Aston more than held their own in defence. Indeed, the halves and full back were wonderfully sound. One of the most exciting periods of the game was the few minutes' play after the equalising goal had been scored. Both teams did all they knew to gain the lead. But now the defence of both sides was superb, and never really showed signs of again being beaten.

If the Newcastle team fail at the Crystal Palace, they, at least, will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the first time in the history of the Cup that Tynesiders have competed in the final. Their game at Manchester, though quite as exciting as that at Stoke, did not supply the same class of football. That the better side won there is little doubt, but, at the same time, had the Sheffielders made more use of some of their opportunities, the chances are that the result would have been reversed. The play throughout was of the scrappy order. The Newcastle men showed little of that fine combination which has characterised their work all through the season. This was brought about by the tactics adopted by the Sheffields, who, realised that if the Tynesiders were allowed to play their usual game, the Sheffield representatives would come off second best. As it was they were defeated, but on the afternoon's play the Wednesday deserved the spoils almost as much as their opponents. Now that it has been definitely settled that the Tynesiders are to play their first visit to the Palace in connection with the final of the Cup, a short history of their doings in the competition may be of interest.

In the first round they had a lot of trouble with Plymouth Argyle, having to meet them three times before securing the verdict by a couple of goals to nil, Indeed, after Newcastle United had twice failed to defeat the Plymouth men—"one all" being the score on each occasion—Southern enthusiasts were on high terms with themselves, and held out high hopes of seeing the Argyle team qualify for the second round. But at the third time of asking the Tynesiders made no mistake about it, and although scoring only two goals to nil, they were by far the better side. In the second round the finalists were drawn to meet Tottenham Hotspur, and remembering the trouble the Newcastle team had had with Plymouth, Southerners were again of the opinion that with the advantage of ground and a little luck the Spurs ought to get through. They had their luck, but could not win; indeed, the South-country representatives were extremely fortunate to save the game. But it made little difference, for in the replay the United gave every evidence of their superiority over the Spurs, and beat them in hollow fashion, four goals to nil in their favour being the verdict. In the next, the third, round the Tynesiders met the Bolton Wanderers, and beat them by a couple of points to nil, so that to qualify for the final the Newcastle team have played seven games and have scored a dozen goal to three.

With these two games on the card, less interest than usual was naturally taken in the league matches. One of the most interesting of the five games among the seniors was that between the two Nottingham combinations—the Forest and the County. By defeating their neighbourly rivals the Foresters have succeeded in escaping reduction to the junior division. Notts County, on the other hand, are certain of a season in the second division. To judge by the wretched display they have given during the past seven months, it will do them a lot of good. In twenty-nine matches—only three of which have ended in their favour—they have lost nineteen and drawn seven, and have scored but twenty-seven goals to the sixty-one obtained by their opponents. This kind of form is scarcely that of a First Division club, Small Heath gave proof that their form of the two previous weeks was not altogether true. A fortnight previously they had suffered defeat at the hands of Notts Forest by a couple of goals to one, while the following week saw them go down before Sheffield Wednesday, this time by three goals to one. But they gave a capital display against Sunderland on Saturday, and succeeded in adding one point to their record.

By defeating Everton at Nottingham on Wednesday Aston Villa qualified for the fifth time in the history of the club to compete in the final round of the English Cup competition. What a great game it should be on April 15, and what a crowd! There is probably no more popular team in the country than Aston Villa, and the team's followers will come to London in shoals. The other finalists, Newcastle United have shown such brilliant form throughout the season in the majority of their games that their appearance at the Palace will also serve as a big attraction. Of course, one never knows: the finest team may fail to play their true game at such a critical time. But there is little doubt that enthusiasts are looking forward to the greatest final that has ever been. Whether or no the Birmingham team were lucky to win yesterday it would be difficult to say, but there are many who maintain that Everton were unlucky to lose, Once more Aston Villa have to thank their goal-keeper, George, for a lot. On Saturday, at Stoke, he "kept" in brilliant fashion, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Villa were entitled to replay the game, and, as it turns out, qualify for the final.

Every one of those 25,000 spectators at Nottingham on Wednesday had full value for his money. Though the play during the first forty-five minutes of the game was not of the best, the second half was one long period of excitement. During the first part of the match the Everton men appeared to take matters too easily, enabling their opponents to score the only goal of the first half. The deciding point came a few minutes after the re-start, and the yells of the Villa's supporters can be imagined when this second goal was scored. But from this point onward Everton had practically all the play, and it was a marvel how George kept the ball out of the net. He let it through once, but the shot with which Sharp obtained Everton's only goal it was almost impossible to stop. The excitement as time drew near became intense. The Everton players did all they knew to, at any rate, equalise, and it certainly was not their fault that they did not succeed in doing so. But the great reputation the Aston Villa team has for its brilliant defence was upheld. The manner in which they kept their opponents out yesterday afternoon was extraordinary. Bombarded for the best part of half an hour, but George and his colleagues were always safe and if, perhaps, they were a little lucky to win, they thoroughly deserved the cheers that were given them at the end of the game.

The reputation of 1904-05 as a season of "surprises" in the Rugby world was fully maintained on Saturday, for Durham beat Lancashire in the "deciding" game for the leadership of the northern group in unexpectedly easy fashion, and Blackheath, though winning by a narrow margin, quite outplayed Newport at the Rectory Field. Then Glasgow

Academicals, after carrying all before them during the season, and beating all the best Scottish sides lost to the West of Scotland by a single point. As the West had lost 13 and had won only 2 games prior to Saturday's match, the defeat of the Academicals may fairly be called the surprise of the season. The West, on their season's doings, are the worst senior side in Scotland, and have been beaten by big margins. Finally, Swansea, the only other undefeated club of note in the four countries, could only draw with Cardiff, and were within danger of defeat. As Cardiff were beaten by Newport the previous Saturday, it is clear that Swansea, like the Glasgow Academicals, are feeling the strain of the season. Blackheath's victory over Newport was thoroughly merited. Indeed, if the Heathen forwards had been well, or even fairly well, supported by those behind, the club would have won by a large margin. As it was, Blackheath just got home by a dropped goal and a try to a try.

The game was unfortunately marred by an excessive number of penalties, which the referee found himself compelled to give against Newport for feet up, picking out of the scrum, and not putting the ball in straight. Some twenty penalties in all were granted against the visitors. Blackheath have now beaten their old rivals twice in the same season—a unique performance. Durham's decisive victory over Lancashire by penalty goal and two tries to one try, though somewhat unexpected, and contradictory of the form of the sides in this season's contest for the county championship, is decidedly in accordance with recent precedent. Durham have for several seasons been bad to beat, and have shown remarkable ability to win games of big issues like Saturday's match. One has only to study their county championship record since Yorkshire ceased to be the dominating side to understand this reference. On Saturday Durham won on their merits. Durham will now have no meet either Middlesex or Devon, probably at Hartlepool, on April 15.

The rival Blues are fighting out the question of all-round athletic supremacy with refreshing keenness this year. So far, Oxford lead by 5 1-2 events to 3 1-2. That is to say, Oxford have won the Association football, hockey, billiard and chess matches plus the "Grind." Cambridge have won the "Rugger" football, cross-country and lacrosse matches, while the boxing and fencing competitions resulted in an even draw (4 events all). Most of these were very hotly contested. And the same stubborn competition is expected in the remaining representative battles, i. e., the boat race, sports, racquets, and golf. The racquets will be played at Queen's Club on April 14 and 15, and the golf at Sunningdale on April 26. As Cambridge have not won a golf match since 1898, it is to be hoped they will, as expected, stem the torrent of their rivals' successes. But Oxford have come on very appreciably lately, hence a great fight is assured.

The Ranelagh Club annual report, which is, as usual, signed by Lord Dudley, the chairman of the committee, has just been issued. Among the items of interest to polo-players may be mentioned the completion of the third new polo ground, which is 300 yards long, but is of necessity limited, by the exigencies of the land available, to 112 yards in its widest part. It is worthy of note that on this twenty acres of land on the other side of Beverley Brook which were acquired by the club some years ago, more than 500,000 loads of earth have been deposited for the purpose of raising it to a workable level. The land has been scientifically drained, thus reducing the chance of flooding to a minimum, and an embankment, forming also a roadway 18 ft. wide, has been made along the course of the Beverley Brook. A new polo pavilion has been erected over-looking this third ground, and an exercising ground for ponies, and a second polo practice ground will be added in due course. The great demand for stabling has resulted in the building of a considerable number of new brick and tile loose boxes for ponies. It is pointed out that the dimensions of the two other polo grounds—namely, old ground, 300 yards by 141 yards with 100 yards run out at each end; and new ground, 300 yards by 140 yards with fifty yards run out at each end are those approved by the Ranelagh, Polo Committee, but their width can at any time be increased to the practically any extent by the simple resetting of the boards. The run-out of the third ground is the eighty-five yards at one end and thirty at the other. The polo committee, attach the greatest importance to the length of the run-out in all three grounds as being as a most necessary element of safety in the game. After calling attention to the marked increase in the number of polo matches, especially military matches, the report concludes with the announcement that the club entrance fee has been raised to twenty guineas, but that this rule does not apply to officers of the Army and Navy on the active list.

THE LATE MR. K. N. KABRAJI.

A MEETING will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Tuesday, the 25th instant at 6 p.m., to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Kabraji.

The movement will be carried out under the auspices of a committee specially formed for the purpose, the members of which are:—Messrs G. C. Pliuston, Editor of the "Bombay Gazette," Currimbhoy Ebrahim, George Lund, Damodar Goverdhandas Sukhadwala, K. N. Wadia, Bhugwandas Madhavdas Rugnathdas, Mirza ali Mohammed Khan, and Mr. Shahpoor N. Bhedwar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

The proceedings of the meeting will include the reading of select verses from the "Kabraji-Smriti," a poetical work that will be published specially in honour of the anniversary day. Speeches will also be made by well-known citizens bearing tribute to the many valuable services the late Mr. Kabraji rendered to the cause of literature and of social reform.

The Committee invite all friends and admirers of the late Mr Kabraji to evince their regard for his memory by attending the commemoration meeting.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Below is the result of the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Silver Spoon Competitions of this Club fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 7th and 15th Instants. The "Webb" Challenge Cup will be shot for on Saturday morning next, at 200, 500 and 600 yards:—

	Score 500 yards
Sergt-Major R V Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	31a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols ...	31b
Cr-Sergt Instr in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	29c
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols ...	27
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols ...	21
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols ...	19

a Handicap, of 8 Points Winner of Spoon
b " 7 "
c " 8 "

	Score 600 yards
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols ...	33a
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	31b
Sergt Major R V Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	26
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols ...	21
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols ...	21
Cr-Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols ...	21

a Handicapped 7 Points Winner of Spoon
b " 8 "

	Score 700 yards.
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols ...	34 } tie a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols ...	34 } tie b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols ...	33
Sergt F E Otto G I P Ry Vols ...	33c
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	31c

a Handicapped 7 Points
b " 6 " Winner of Spoon.
c " 8 "

	Score 800 yards.
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	34a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols ...	32b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols ...	31b
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols ...	29c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols ...	28c

a Handicapped 8 Points Winner of Spoon.
b " 8 "
c " 7 "

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered a statement from the Assessor and Collector regarding the number of cycles taxed during the quarter ending the 31st December 1904. The statement showed that 992 bicycles and 8 tricycles had been taxed during the period and that the amount of the tax levied came to Rs 1909-13-0.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, the statement was recorded.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO ANDHERI.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 14th April 1902 sanctioning the continuance of the supply of water from the Tulsi Main to the village of Andheri for a further term of 3 years from the 25th April 1902 I have to state that the Agreement will expire on the 25th April next. The President, District Local Board, Thana, has accordingly applied to me for the renewal of the Agreement for a further term of 3 years on the present terms viz at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons for the water supplied at the stand-pipe and 12 annas per 1 000 gallons for the water supplied to the owners of private bungalows and properties. The deposit of Rs 500 will be taken as under the present Agreement, and the District Local Board will be asked to bear half the charges of the Municipal Solicitors for preparing, stamping, registering, etc, the Agreement as on the last occasion. As I see no objection to comply with the request of the President, I request the sanction of the Corporation to the proposal."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Corporation approved of the continuance of the supply of water from the Tulsi Main to the village of Andheri for a further term of three years on the terms mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the agreement to supply water to the village of Andheri might be continued, provided that the legal charges were fully borne by the District Local Board.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

TOWN DUTY FRAUDS.

Consideration was given to a report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the question of checking frauds in the refund of Town Duty. The Committee in their report stated:—

The Resolution which appointed the Committee also sanctioned the employment, up to the end of the official year 1904-5, of an additional Staff for the work of regularly checking Town Duty Documents and for exercising a general supervision over the refund exports by test inspection of goods &c., and requested the Commissioner to report to the Corporation at the end of the year how the arrangement had worked. In reference to this the Committee have received from the Commissioner his letter dated the 19th January 1905, which submits a report from the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer on the working of the new arrangement. It will be seen that the staff working at the Railway Stations has been able to detect important irregularities in numerous cases, and that its presence has also been the means of inducing greater vigilance on the part of the Railway officials. But the staff is small and it has therefore to work alternately at each of the two Railway Goods Stations (Wari Bander and Carnac Bridge). The check is therefore intermittent and not continuous, while a continuous check is deemed necessary for obtaining more satisfactory results. The Committee have discussed the matter carefully with the Commissioner and the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer. They find that since October last, from which month the extra establishment sanctioned by the Corporation has been engaged, the refunds of Town Duties have been showing a substantial falling off regularly month after month as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, in so far as the exports by the two Railways are concerned. The Committee are informed that the aggregate reduction during the five months from October to February amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 1,41,659 (notwithstanding the fact that the imports of the year are heavier than those of the preceding year), and that the net income at the close of the year is expected to stand at over 14 lacs, a record figure never before attained in any previous year. These results, in the Committee's opinion not only justify the retention of the staff, already sanctioned, also the engagement of the additional staff asked for the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer. They therefore beg to recommend the Corporation to sanction the employment of the increased staff from 1st April 1905. Other means of checking frauds are still under the Committee's consideration. It seems necessary to bring under proper control, or, if possible, to abolish the Chitiwalla, i. e., the agent employed by the exporter for managing refund claims who is undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for the evil. It also seems necessary by an amendment of the Municipal Act, to make it obligatory on the party presenting the export bill to declare on oath that the consignment mentioned therein is the proper consignment for refund of duty. On these matters the Committee are in correspondence with the Commissioner and a futher report will be made to the Corporation in due course. The Committee wold take this opportunity of suggesting that the Commissioner be requested to see if a certain amount of leniency could not be showe in granting refunds in those cases in which the irregularities discovered are only of a technical character.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee proposed that the report be approved and adopted and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Standing Committee with the intimation that the Corporation approved of the proposed additional staff and would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing so Committee to sanction a grant to meet the cost thereof; that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the last para of the report and he be informed that the Corporation would be glad if the suggestions therein made could be given effect to. The resolution was carried.

INSURANCE OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee; forwarding for decision with reference to Corporation resolution dated the 21st November 1904 copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 16th, January 1905 on the subject of insuring in the names of the School Managers and the Secretary of State jointly, the educational buildings in Bombay for which grants had been made by Government. The Director of Public instruction in his letter stated as follows:—The order of Government contained in Government Resolution of July 8th, 1901. is thus an order which affects all Educational Societies administering schools in Bombay and not only the Joint Schools Committee, it appears to be an order which is given in the interests of both parties concerned of Government who have given the grant-in-aid and of the Society or Corporation who have provided the remainder of the cost of the Educational building. The Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reports that the Corporation, to whom the matter was referred, "see no reason to act upon the suggestion of Government." I may be allowed to point out that Government have made a suggestion only in the case of buildings erected before July 8th, 1901. In the case of buildings erected after that date, Government have made the payment of a grant for an Educational building in Bombay conditional upon an insurance clause being inserted in the Trust Deed and upon the full insurance of the building. I therefore request that with this explanation you will refer the matter again to the Joint Schools Committee and request them, if necessary, to place the papers before the Municipal Corporation for further considera tion, I may add that if the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee still feel that it is necessary to oppose the views of Government in this matter, it is desirable that they should give reasons in support of any decision arrived at so that I may represent their views to Government. I trust however that this will not be necessary. The protection of valuable buildings situated in a large city by insurance against fire is so evidently an act of common sense that I can only suppose that the whole matter has been misunderstood by the Joint Schools Committee and the Corporation. I need hardly add that I am ready to give any further information on the subject which may be required and which may help the Joint Schools Committee and the Corporation to a decision."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the Joint Schools Committee be informed that in passing their resolution of the 21st November 1904 the Corporation did not mean that the valuable School buildings should not be insured, but what they meant was that they saw no reason why educational building should be insured in the names of the school managers and the Secretary of State jointly. He said the Corporation had never suggested that the valuable school buildings should not be insured and he therefore could not see any reasons why the Educational Department should have thought it desirable to point out to the Corporation the necessity of insuring the buildings towards the con truction of which they had contributed large sums of money. If the buildings were insured in the name of the Secretary of State, difficulties would arise in case a school building was burnt down, in spending money recovered from the insurance companies and in re-building the school. There would be considerable delay in obtaining the signature of the Secretary of State. The Corporation were always anxious to insure the buildings but they desired to do so in such a manner as to cause them minimum inconvenience in utilising the monly recovered from the insurance companies. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES FOR MALABAR HILL.

The Corporation considered the fourth report of their Committee on schemes for the sewerage of Malabar Hill sub-districts Nos. 2 and 3. The Committee in their report stated:—The sub-district No. 2 extended along the western foreshore from Mount Napean Road northwards to Mahalaksmi and includes all the bungalows on the slope on the west side of Pedder Road which cannot be drained into the gravitating sewer in that road and on Gowalia Tank Road as far as Kemp and Co's shop and the part of the Ridge from the Malabar Hill Reservoir to Mount Napean Road. The population of the Sub-District, which is 3,839, has been taken for drainage purposes at 6,000, being an increase of over 50 per cent. This sub-district is proposed to be drained on the Shone system. An ejector station containing two ejectors of 250 gallons each will be placed on the Warden Road, a little to the south of Scandal Point. All the sewage within the area of this sub-district extending from Mount Nepean Road to Mahalakshmi, will drain to this ejector station. At this point, it will be lifted through a 8 C. I. sealed sewage main and discharged into the 12" gravitating pipe sewer opposite the Mahalakshmi Temple. The ejectors will be worked by a branch, air-main 2 1-2 in diameter, taken off the 16 air main at the end of the Hornby Vellard. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,99,035. The Sub-District No. 3 extends from the three lamps on Walkeshwar Road to the Chauphati Level Crossing and includes the Chaupati Estate and the area of low land near the Parsi Agiary which cannot be drained into the Gamdevi Road sewer. The population of this District is 3,124 which has been increased to 6,000 for drainagepurposes. To this District the Shone system would not be applicable as the extension of the air main to this point would be very expensive. It is therefore proposed to raise the sewage by means of oil engines and pumps in duplicate which will lift the sewage from a tank sewer situated in Queen's Road, and discharge it into the existing sewer in Gamdevi Road, the cost of this scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,20,874. The proposals are fully explained and all necessary details are given in the accompaniments to the Commissioner's letter above quoted (No. 2144, dated the 23rd April 1902) Mr. Midgley Taylor of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons and Santo Crimp, to whom the Special Drainage Engineer's proposals were referred for opinion, has recommended them with some modifications which have been included in the schemes as placed before the Corporation. The schemes have also been considered in consultation by the Executive Engineer, the Executive Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Special Branch, whose joint report to the Commissioner, No. 41. dated 1st April 1902 express approval of them. The Committee have carefully considered the schemes and discussed them with the Executive Engineer and the Special Drainage Engineer and come to the conclusion that, all circumstances considered, these are the most suitable schemes that can be devised for the localities in question, and they, therefore, recommend them to the Corporation for sanction. The Executive Engineer informs the Committee that in the scheme for Sub District No 3 some small modification in detail may be necessary, but that this, if finally decided on, will be brought up to the Corporation for approval.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with the intimation that the Corporation approved and sanctioned the schemes as recommended by the Committee. He said the work of the drainage of Malabar Hill should be taken in hand without any further delay, as there were several complaints of sickness in the locality.

Mr. J. B. Petit remarked that the matter was a very important one and as he and many of the members had not had time to study the subject, he moved an amendment that the consideration of the subject be postponed, to the next monthly meeting.

Dr. A G. Viegas. seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAND LOOM WEAVING

GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following press note.—In November 1903 the Revd. R. A. Hume, M. A., D. D. of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, applied to Government for a grant in aid of the workshop for the development and improvement of the hand-weaving industry started by the Mission. The genesis of the hand-loom workshop was explained by Mr. Hume in the following words:—"While administering large funds from America for famine relief in 1899 to 1901 I counselled missionaries to take orphaned and deserted children to train as one permanent benefit to India from the large sums which were being spent in charity: also that training such youth to some suitable trades was essential to their proper development. That counsel was largely followed. In order to help in such work, I secured from America in various ways considerable sums, entirely apart from famine money, for industrial undertakings, and arranged for the coming from America of two exceptionally qualified experts to lead in these industrial enterprises. One was an agricultural expert, J. B. Knight M. Sc., who has since become connected with Government because my resources were not allowing him to have proper opportunities. The other was a mechanical expert, D. C. Churchill, B.Sc. M.E.

"Mr Churchill arrived in August 1901 and after observation and thought selected the hand-weaving industry as his principal work, partly because next to agriculture it is the principal industry of the Ahmednagar District, partly because he thought it the best occupation for some of our famine boys, and partly because he thinks it likely to be of exceptional economic value to the country to improve so large an industry which is languishing, but which he is convinced can be made much more profitable. He visited various weaving centres in different parts of India to acquaint himself with what is being done in this line. Then he began to devise improved methods. He has now brought several weaving and warping devices to a high degree of practical improvement. Some of the weavers of this district are showing much interest in his improvements and are considering their use by themselves."

In March 1904 a grant of Rs. 3,518, equal to one third of the expenditure was sanctioned. The Revd. J. Smith, Principal, Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, while applying for a grant towards the same object for the year 1904-05, observed as follows:—"Considerable progress has been made during the year more than during the two previous years together. Twenty looms are now going and 10 more are almost ready. The Warping Mill, Bobbin Winder and other apparatus have all been rebuilt from new designs and are now working satisfactorily. We have also supplied looms to a number of persons, including the State of Baroda, and have enquiries and orders from the States of Mysore, Savantvadi, Cambay and other places. In some quarters, the notion prevails that our loom is adapted only for coarse yarn which is a mistake. As a matter of fact, coarse yarn is more difficult to handle in a loom than finer yarn as the latter is always of better quality and not so liable to break. The use of a low count yarn is thus a severer test of a loom than that of finer yarn would be." In reporting on the application, the Director of Public Instruction in a letter dated the 10th February stated.—"Dr. Thomson examined the School of Industrial Arts at Ahmednagar in September 1904 and remarked that much progress had been made by Mr. Churchill in the improvements of the native hand-loom and in the spinning and weaving appliances connected with it. He also expressed his satisfaction with the School Department specially connected with hand-loom weaving. I have also personally seen the work going on at Ahmednagar in this Department and, so far as I am able to judge, it is work which deserves recognition and encouragement from Government on public grounds. The report of the Revd, J. Smith of February 2nd, also shows that great progress has been made in the development of the loom, and that a demand for such looms is being created. The loom was exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition recently held in Bombay and was awarded a gold medal. Government have recently sanctioned to the American Marathi Mission a grant of Rs.3,511 for the past year, equal to one-third of the expenditure and have instructed the Collector of Ahmednagar to arrange for the examination of the loom by an expert of the Basel Mission.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 25th March:—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton almost completed in Dhandhuka Taluka. Harvesting of irrigated rabi crops continues in parts of Parantij and Sanand Talukas. Sowing of jowari commenced in Sanand Taluka. Labourers get employment in harvesting and sowing. One test work in the Daskroi Taluka was closed on 17th March 1905 as no one came on to it. Price of bajri varying from 24 lbs. at Dhanduka to 31 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 25 lbs at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Harvesting of wheat, barley and minor crops continues in parts of Anand, Thasra, Nadiad and Kapadvanj Talukas and of rabi crops nearly completed in Mehmadabad Taluka. Jowari and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand and Nadiad Talukas. Sowing of sundhia jowar continues in parts of Matar, Anand, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Thasra Taluka. The fruit season has commenced in Nadiad and Anand Talukas. Supply of fodder scanty in Matar, Nadiad and Anand Talukas, and being imported in the last two talukas. Measures for the improvement of watersupply in progress in Matar, Thasra and Mehmadabad Talukas. The fall in the number on works is due to Holi holidays and to labourers obtaining work in the wheat and barley harvest. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. The numbers on test works decreased owing to Holi holidays.

Broach.—Standing late sown cotton in fair condition in Jambusar Taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Anklesvar and Jambusar Talukas. Cattle generally in fair condition except in a few villages of Jambusar Taluka. Prices of food-grain stationary excepting a slight rise in that of jowari in Jambusar and Anklesvar Talukas and of bajri in Anklesvar Taluka. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

Surat.—No change in the agricultural situation. No signs of distress. Lands being prepared for next season. Labourers find sufficient employment everywhere.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts shows 2351 persons on test and relief works with 132 dependants and 73 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in 50 villages.

The test work opened in the Daund petha of the Poona District has been ordered to be closed as it failed to draw.

The following grants have been allotted for the improvement of watersupply during the current financial year:—Panch Mahals Rs. 5,000; Nasik, Rs. 10 000; Ahmednagar, Rs. 5,000; and Sholapur Rs. 1,000.

SCARCITY IN BIJAPUR.

The following is a summary of a report, regarding the agricultural situation and requirements of famine relief in the Bijapur District:—

In the Indi and Sindgi Talukas of the district, the rainfall was half the average, and the outturn of rabi crops, has been unsatisfactory. In the Bijapur and Badami Talukas, owing also to deficient rainfall, the kharif crops over the major portion of the cultivable area have almost failed, and the rabi outturn is expected to be poor. The dews in January, did not improve the state of crops in the Hungund Taluka and in parts of it jowari and cotton crops were affected with blight caused by the north-easterly winds. It is apprehended that scarcity will prevail in these five talukas. There remain three talukas, Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Bagalkot. In these the early and late crops in portions bordering on the rivers flowing through them and in tracts where there was sufficient rainfall have been comparatively good and it is expected that no special relief measures will be needed in these talukas. The outturn of rabi crops in the district as a whole is not expected to be more than 4 annas (normal 12 annas). As regards the two staple crops, the price of jowari has up to now remained stationary and near, or in some places even below, the normal, while that of bajri has gone up everywhere, and though it has not reached the scarcity mark of 20 per cent. above the normal, it is apprehended that it will soon rise higher. There are ample stocks of food-grains with the well-to-do people and richer cultivators; and so far there has been no activity in the grain trade. To meet the scanty supply of fodder, forests have been thrown open to free grazing. In some places fodder is also being imported from the adjoining Hyderabad territory; but in spite of this many surplus cattle are being brought to market and sold at cheap rates. The condition of weavers and artizans is good, while that of the cultivators and agricultural labourers is fair; and the movement of labour is only slightly in excess of the normal. To gauge the degree of distress, the Indi-Shiradhon road was opened as a test work, but no one came on to it. For the present there are no apprehensions of famine conditions, and no measures are immediately necessary except some allowances to village servants.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H A Hill C I E of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 4th April.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces:—Capt W M Pearson M B, I M S and Capt C Dykes M B I M S.

Major E St A Wake Indian Army Cantonment Magt Poona and Kirkee is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India in continuation for one year with effect from the 1st June.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

Mr J Eccles Officiating Supt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 2nd May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain F S H Baines M B, C V S is appointed to be a Professor at the Lahore Veterinary College with effect from the 1st April.

The services of Mr J O Miller C S I Secty to the Govt of India Dept of Revenue and agriculture Revenue on deputation as President of the Indian Survey Committee are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W M Anderson, Indian Medical Service is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surg of Wana with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Capt W H Cox Indian Medical Service Bombay an officiating Agency Surg of the 2nd class are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Civil Surg of Wana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier Genl A W L Bayly C B, D S O, A D S, Dupy Adjt Genl Northern Command is appointed Commandant of the Indian Staff College Dated 1st April.

Col R G W Hepburne, Royal Artillery is appointed to officiate in command of the Presidency Brigade vice Brigadier-Genl Sir J R L Macdonald K C I E, C B on leave dated 20th March.

Depy Commissary and honrary Capt W Alves Supply and Transport Corps Bengal chief clerk office of the Director-Genl of Supply and Transport, is granted leave in and out of India for one year under the leave rules of 1899 with effect from the date of being struck off duty.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	8	8	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	13	7	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	26	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	15	13	24
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	39	31	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	17	14	18
G Mahim and Worli ...	29	31	36
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	13	28
Total ...	145	145	244
Total plague deaths to date...	237 170	240,017	
Same date last year ...	106	87	159

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
24	18

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The shallow depression in Sind has filled up. Local rain has fallen in the South-East Peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo reports 1 inch, Negapatam and Pamban 1/2 an inch, and Cuddalore, Tinnevelly, Bellary, Trichinopoly small amounts. Local showers are probable in the South Peninsula, and possible in South Bengal, and Chota Nagpur.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The followings are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
15th ...	85°	70°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise at Amraoti, a brisk fall at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Calicut, and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. The barometer remains considerably above the average at most places.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the reporting area, and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Dwarka and Sholapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature variations are small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade, was 107° at Deesa and the lowest 63° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain fell at Colombo (1·08), over half an inch at Negapatam and light showers at Trichinopoly, Madras and Bellary.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for local showers in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—April 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

24-01—Khunderao S and Co—Khishnabai widow vs Gopikabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co

For a final decree on Commissioner's Report and for further Costs.

137-01—Khundorao S and L—Veljee Hariram and another vs Viram Ramsey and another Kanga and P

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

247-05—Captain and V—S R Battliwalla and Co vs G G Craig.

245-05—Captain and V—S R Bottlewala and Co vs Chaturbhuj Gordan.

Motions.
Ordinary Chambers.
Contested Chambers.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent Decree.

814-04—Payne and Co—Shantaram Shamrao Dhagay vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

220-05—Payne and Co—A and F Pearsel vs Messrs Burne and Reif—Bicknell M and R

176-05—Payne and Co—Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdulla Khaki and another—Mulla and M

192-01—Tyabjee D and Co and C L and O—Santook bin and another vs Rawjee Ghordan and others—Payne and Co

433-01—Wadia G and Co—Mowjee Lilladhur and others vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129 03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sulleman Behani vs Mahomedbin Abdool Hoosein and another—Mirza and M—Part heard

298-01—Malvi H and M Gangadhur Madhavchand and others vs Ramchandra Beharilal—Part heard.

602-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntokbai vs Rambhavaboo widow and others—Edgelow G and W—J P Dastur for trial of Issues

841-01—Khanderao S and L—Jenubai widow and others vs Hakim Sadumiya Imam Saheb and another—Nadersha and T—For postponement

753-04—In person—Bhanibai widow vs Valjee Khoda and P—K B Metha

14-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

851-01—M B Chothia Bomonjee Shapoorjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another—Payne and Co

28-05—K J Billimoria Damodar Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhawanishanker B Dadarkar and another—Unwalla and P

219-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B K G and W—T D and Co

747 01—K B Metha Ruttonjee Byramjee Bhathina vs Rustomjee B Bhathina and others—Pestonjee R and K

14-03—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and others vs Janardhan Sowlaram and others—Dikshit and D—E G and Co

420-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hoorbai widow and others—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

532-04—Mulla and M—Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir vs Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistri and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M and M—Part heard.

789-03—Maganlal J and G—Ramcoover Doongersey vs Radha Kisson Simbhooram—Kanga and P.

462-01—Dikshit D and S—Maneckbai widow vs Maljee Haridas and another—Unwalla and P

698-04—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand and others vs The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co Ld—Little and Co

791-04—K D Shroff—Hajee Dawood Hajee Essa and others.

78-05—N M Cama—Bhonur J Heeracund vs Deokissan—Mehtalal and another

103-05—Wadia G and Co—Rewjee Sakalchand and Co vs Shridnam Gopinath—Malvi H and M

115-05—Payne and Co—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mamed vs Hasham Ismali—Payne and Co

150-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gokuldas Khrishalchand and others vs Ruttonlal Jaravur—Mulla and M

160-05—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Hakim Abdul Kader

163-05—In person—Jeynarayan Foolchand vs Juggonath Kissonlal

166 05—Smetham B and N William Brock Kean vs Charles Henry Lewis.

289-05—Ardeshir H D and C—Jamnadas Vijbhoocandas vs Madhaorao Kashina b and another

194-05—Crawford B and Co—L A Wallace vs Kishenchand Kanialal.

196-05—Matubhai J and M—J the Raghowjee vs Thaker Sureen Mathuradas

213-05—Payne and Co—Soonderbai widow vs Thucker Dossabhai Jeewan

219-05—Payne and Co—Valibai widow vs Khoobhor Juggiwan Raisi Roja Maganlal J and G

241 05—Bicknell M and R—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bhaya vs Hormusjee Beronjee Dubash

242-05—Dikshit D and S—N C Macleod and another vs Kanjee Lilladhar and another

243-05—Wadia G and Co—Bomanjee Eduljee Casinath vs D B Binning.

251-05—Payne and Co—D B Lam and Co vs Chimniram Jaynarayan

252-05—Payne and Co—Pyladas Shivkurunjee and another vs Goolabchand Bhoorani—Kanga and P.

261 05—Sorabjee and J—Perosha Rustomjee Daruwalla vs Shalom Hai Benjamin—Maganlal J and G

For decree absolute

733-01—Captain and V—Hajee Nur Mahomed Cassam vs Jeewandas Nathoo Maganlal J and G

To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Decree Absolute.

48-03—Shamrao and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalboy vs Bibi Noor Jehan and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

199-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Maganlal Jethanand and others vs Hajee Abdul Rehman Shiraze—Craigie L and O—Part heard

627-1—M B Chothia Ranchandra Megha and Co vs Raghoonath Makooni—Edgelow G and W

791-01—Dikshit D and S—Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

830-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kasimaddin—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement

842-01—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M

23 01—Edgelow G and W—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallubhai and another—Bhaishanker K and G

65-01—Wadia and G—Hirrabai widow vs Framjee J Kathok and others—Bicknell M and R and A—D and Co

326-02—Ragvaya Doming Pallippe Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.

45317-175-04—Dikshit D and S—Ramlayal Shaligram vs Govind Narayen Jaichand—Payne and Co.

42-01—M B Chothia—Dhunjeebhoy Mancherjee Kapawalla vs The Hon'ble the Advocate General—Little and Co and S and M.

704-01—Little and Co—Bomanjee Muncherjee vs Mahomed ali Hajee Ibrahim—Chothani and another.

875-01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and U and P.

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism.

6-05—In person—Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Yeshodabai widow and others

11-05—In person—Luxman Sakharam Gharpadye and others vs Coinabai widow and another.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy is an ardent automobilist. Her Majesty has sketched out for herself an interesting motor-car tour after Easter. The itinerary will include Venice and Cadore, which may be described as par excellence the Titian country, since the landscape background in many, if not in most, of the great painter's pictures, was taken from scenery in the Cadore district. There are even rumours that, once the war in the Far East is over, Her Majesty contemplates a tour in Japan.

HAIR GROWTH

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And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

A LARGE ESTATE AT SURAT.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General moved for a consent-decree in terms signed by counsel, in two long causes on the board of the Court Nos. 892 and 895 of 1904, and one testamentary suit, No. 25 of 1904, relating to property valued at about twenty lakhs of rupees, of a testatrix named Bye Dayakor, widow of Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas of Surat. In the first suit Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, Solicitor, as a near relative of the deceased lady, made his claim to his portion of the property, and he sued the defendants, Ghelabhai Manordas and others for the same, and asked the Court to declare the lady's will inoperative and void; and to construe it, if it was held valid. In the second suit by the same against the same, the Court was asked to set aside the trust deeds alleged to have been executed by the deceased lady; to declare them void and inoperative; and in the event of its holding them to be valid, to construe them. In the third or testamentary suit Ghelabhai prayed to the Court to grant him probate of the will, against which Mr. Malvi had lodged a caveat. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. D. D. Davar the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Inderjit K. Lalubhoy, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Malvi, in the first two cases, who was also the caveator in the third case. Mr. F. J. Strangman, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. T. J. Desai and the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy and Co., and by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, and by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared for Mr. Ghelabhoy, the first defendant; for the three minors named Manubhai Rangildas Jamnadas, Natvarlal Maganlal Gulabdas, and Lilavati Maganlal Gulabdas; and for the trustees appointed under the trust-deeds. The Advocate-General proposed to read the terms of the consent decree, and then to read the paragraphs, explanatory of the arrangement, from the affidavits of the parties filed in connection with the decree. The documents were long and full of technical details. The summary of results was as follows:—The charges provided for the charities mentioned in the will amounted to about two lakhs. Among these was the building of a sanitarium at Dumas, near Surat; the building of an obstetric ward in the Morarbhoy Hospital at Surat; carts for the use of the members of her section of the Bania community in Surat and Bombay; the Gupteshwar Dharmsala in Kunj Gali, Katargaum; the Shani Sodarjis' mandir or temple in Pinjrapole; including their maintenance charges. Costs of all parties in the suit are to be paid between party and party and attorney and client, as the case may be. The rest and remainder of the property to be divided into three equal shares between Mr. Malvi, and the two minor boys, Manubhoy and Natwarlal. Natwarlal's sister Lilavati gets as her share absolutely, Rs. 29 000, being Rs. 17,000 in cash, and Rs. 12,000 in ornaments. The fathers of the respective boys and girls, who have been named above are to be trustees of their properties until the children come of age. The house at Kalbadevi goes to Mr. Malvi; the bungalow at Walkeshwar to the minor boys. Of the Surat property one-half goes to Mr. Malvi, and one-half to the boys. Out of the Dumas property, a very large plot of land is to be set aside for the purposes of the proposed sanitarium; the remainder of it is to be divided in three equal shares between Mr. Malvi and the two boys. Three solicitors of the High Court, namely, Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania and Mr. Chandulal Dayabhoy, are appointed special Commissioners to take charge of the property, to divide it and convey it, in terms of the decretal order. Their fee is to be Rs. 30 per hour. Mr. Ghelabhoy Manoredas gives up his life interest under the will and under the trust-deeds and abandons the power of appointment given to him under the trust-deeds. These terms form part of the consideration of the withdrawal of the caveat filed by Mr. Malvi in suit No. 25 of 1904; and of probate being granted of the will of Bai Dayakore. The last mentioned two conditions were added at the suggestion of Mr. Inverarity; and the Court sanctioned their consent decree.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING, the "World" says, appears to be revelling in the case, which Captain Fraser is bringing against Mr. George Edwardes. Never in his life have his little—jokes—some of them really quite amusing—"gone" so well. It is proverbial that actors make a fine audience; and although the etiquette of the Court does not permit of volleys of applause, it does any rate in the Court presided over by Mr. Justice Darling, allow continual "roars of laughter."

"A LITERARY sign of the times is the extent to which English critics have lately taken to reviewing French books." So says the "Daily Graphic," and many people will agree in thinking it a good sign. The "entente cordiale" has long been a reality in literature, but for one reason or another, English editors for the most part have not considered it worth while to devote much space to new French publications. Yet the number of those who would read French books, if they could find a reliable guide to the best modern work, is by no means inconsiderable.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Ships taking part in this year's manœuvres are to use only half their boiler power. The wisdom of this regulation will be recognised by the engineer officers, though others may cavil at it. In the past racing speeds have too frequently been adopted without any good reason. Just because a ship is capable of doing twenty knots or more, it does not follow that the utmost should be squeezed out of her on all possible occasions. This practice wastes coal, and subjects machinery to unnecessary wear and tear besides throwing on the engine-room staff a strain that might be avoided."

It is with anxiety and dismay that we learn from the War Secretary's Memorandum that he intends to persist in large deductions in the personel of the land forces and particularly in the Volunteer service, says the "Volunteer Service Gazette.", The threatened Militia reductions are to be made, and the Volunteers are to be diminished immediately by 15,359 men and later on by another 30,000. Mr, Arnold-Forster is certainly correct in asserting that the present Volunteer regulations encourage commanding officers to take men for financial reasons, rather than with a view to efficiency; but it might well be asked if this practice could not be less disastrously checked by revision of the system of the payment of the capitation grant than by the iniquitous diminution of the numerical strength of the Force. . . . We need not now say more than to repeat how dangerous it will prove to be led away by specious arguments put forth to show that the resulting increase in efficiency will more than counter-balance the evils of a diminished strength. . . . We have no guarantee that any real increase in the efficiency of the Volunteer service will accrue from its attenuation, for we cannot subscribe to the idea that ability to fulfil certain inelastic requirements of the authorities of necessity renders a man a more valuable citizen soldier. On the contrary, we know only too well that the services of many of the best men have been lost to the State by reason of the ill advised action of those responsible for framing the regulations."

We do not remember for many years to have [illegible]ced in the Army so marked a feeling of unrest and dis-satisfaction as is now everywhere to be observed, Says the "Broad Arrow." Regimental officers are more than anxious as to their prospects, as to what is now and may in the future be expected of them, in regard even to the ultimate fate of the battalions and regiments to which they belong. . . . All sorts of kaleidoscopic changes have been devised, subsequently altered, and finally held in abeyance. All this is not good for the personnel of the Army, and is certainly not conducive to the dignity even of a second line of defence however ancient in reality and however modern in theory. . . . The Secretary of State for War has stated that the Selection Board has given to the officers of the Army an absolute assurance that the recommendations for promotion will be influenced by no other power than that of the officers who are acquainted with the men serving under them. Recent promotions have unfortunately shown the officers of the Army that the opposite is absolutely the case, for it is becoming evident that personal acquaintance with the members of the Board is worth many years of honourable service and reams of excellent reports. . . . But there is also a feeling abroad of discontent due to the belief that regimental soldiering does not pay an officer, either in in the way of promotion or reward, and that the man who has soldiered much or continuously abroad has small chance of getting any appreciable share of the loaves and fishes of the Service, and less still if that foreign soldiering has been regimental soldiering. It is frequently said, and universally admitted that the best way to 'get on' is to frequent the side shows of the Service; to adopt the profession of a special service officer; to leave others to carry on the peace drudgery of regimental life; and to spend the intervals between the acts of the side shows in England in the cultivation of useful acquaintances. . . . The officers of the Army have accepted starvation pay much undeserved blame, increased work and heavier responsibilities; they want to know where they are; they want a Selection Board which will really and truly weigh the claims of officers by appreciating the reports of those under whom they have served; they want a list' to include other than names of personal friends: they want it made worth a man's while to do good service with his regiment. The present shrinkage and shortage of officers is due to the fact that they see small prospect of their wants being complied with."

One of the most important lectures which has lately been heard at the Royal United Service Institution was that upon Military Education, delivered by Colonel A. M. Murray, R. A., at which Lord Roberts presided, General Hutchinson, Director of Staff Duties, and many other authorities upon military education being present. Colonel Murray's purpose was to institute a comparison between Continental and British methods, and he did so after exhaustive enquiry made during a professional tour in France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium. Except in Austria, he found no such complete amalgamation of theoretical and pratical training as at Sandhurst and Woolwich, but he showed that abroad greater importance is attached to a liberal education as a foundation for technical training, while in England there has been a tendency to reduce the former to somewhat narrow limits. We are glad that Colonel Murray insisted once more upon the great importance of the study of geography, which is so neglected in England. He said that the new departure taken by the War Office was a most revolutionary character, and would disturb the machinery of the public schools for years to come. For our part, we think they need to be disturbed, though perhaps not in the matter to which Colonel Murray especially alluded. [illegible] has been omitted from the syllabus, elbowed [illegible] accident rather than design but it is the [illegible]ment of linguistic and literary discipline. [illegible]lso a great deal to be said in favour of the [illegible]stem of making examination work go on [illegible]u" with teaching. The outside examiner is [illegible] abroad, and it is an accepted principle that [illegible]r is the best examiner. In the end, [illegible] will tell more than mere instruction, and [illegible] Hutchinson, in the course of the discussion, [illegible]ht in attributing a good deal of importance [illegible]nglish system of games. Colonel Murray [illegible]operly argued in favour of some of the energy [illegible] directed to elementary but practical military [illegible]cises and rifle shooting. There is an absence [illegible] game-playing abroad, and the severe Prussian [illegible]aining is of a virile nature, evoking belligerent characteristics and not making young officers bookworms. The foreign idea is to countenance no exercise that has not a particularly utilitarian effect upon training, and we certainly think that something of the enormous flow of physical energy possessed by public school-boys might be turned into more productive channels than are supplied by mere game-playing.

Lord Roberts evidently favoured this idea. Games may be a great test of character and discipline, but he would like to see a simple course of military instruction introduced, and, above all, training in the use of the rifle. In this matter Uppingham has taken the lead. But Lord Roberts had a good deal to say about the imperfect education given to boys in public schools, The preparatory schools are influenced by them, and they cannot escape the blame for turning out boys who cannot spell. Lord Roberts has been greatly astonished at the extraordinary papers he had seen. The system of the public schools stand condemned, and they will have to reform a good deal, and to change their methods and organisation before they can regain the complete confidence of the Army. At Westminster, Marlborough, Malvern, Rugby Clifton, Cheltenham, and many other schools, science seems to be considered unnecessary, while Epsom consiedrs it a subject of little importance, the older universities setting the pattern by showing no favour to stinks. The prospectus of the society which presides over the common examination of public schools" seems to show that at Westminster, history, geography, essay, and grammar are not thought important subjects for the boy to learn. We recognise the great value of the public schools, but we adjure them to enter upon a wiser policy, and to recognise that boys who are intended for the Army must have that broad intellectual equipment, which is the best training for any sphere of life.

Engineer Commander in a letter to the "Times" draws attention to one feature of the turbine engine which has heretofore not received that consideration which its importance deserves. It is the small amount of power absorbed in overcoming the thrust of the propellers in the case of the turbine engine, compared with that expended in the reciprocal engine, It is suggested as probable—and I see no reason to doubt the feasibility of the suggestion—that the turbine itself absorbs so much of the inward-thrust of the propeller that a very small amount of such thrust remains to be taken up by the thrust-bearing. If, as Engineer Commander supposes, only about one-twentieth of the horse-power of the turbine is absorbed in the thrust block, as compared with three-tenths in the reciprocating engine, there is at once established a reason for the greater economy of the turbine engine as compared with the reciprocating engine.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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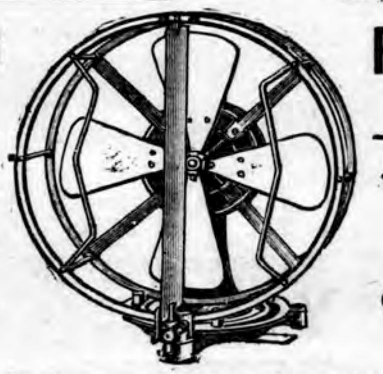

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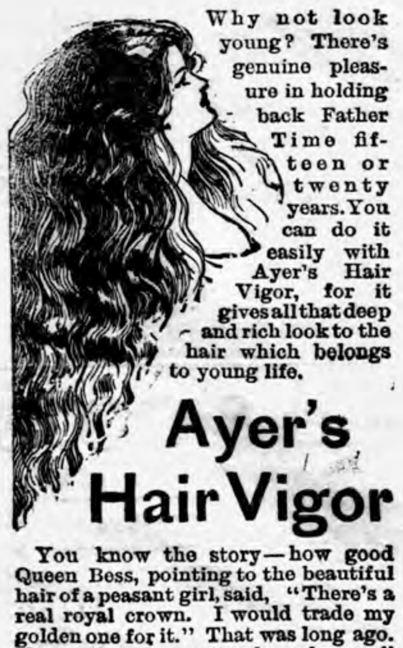

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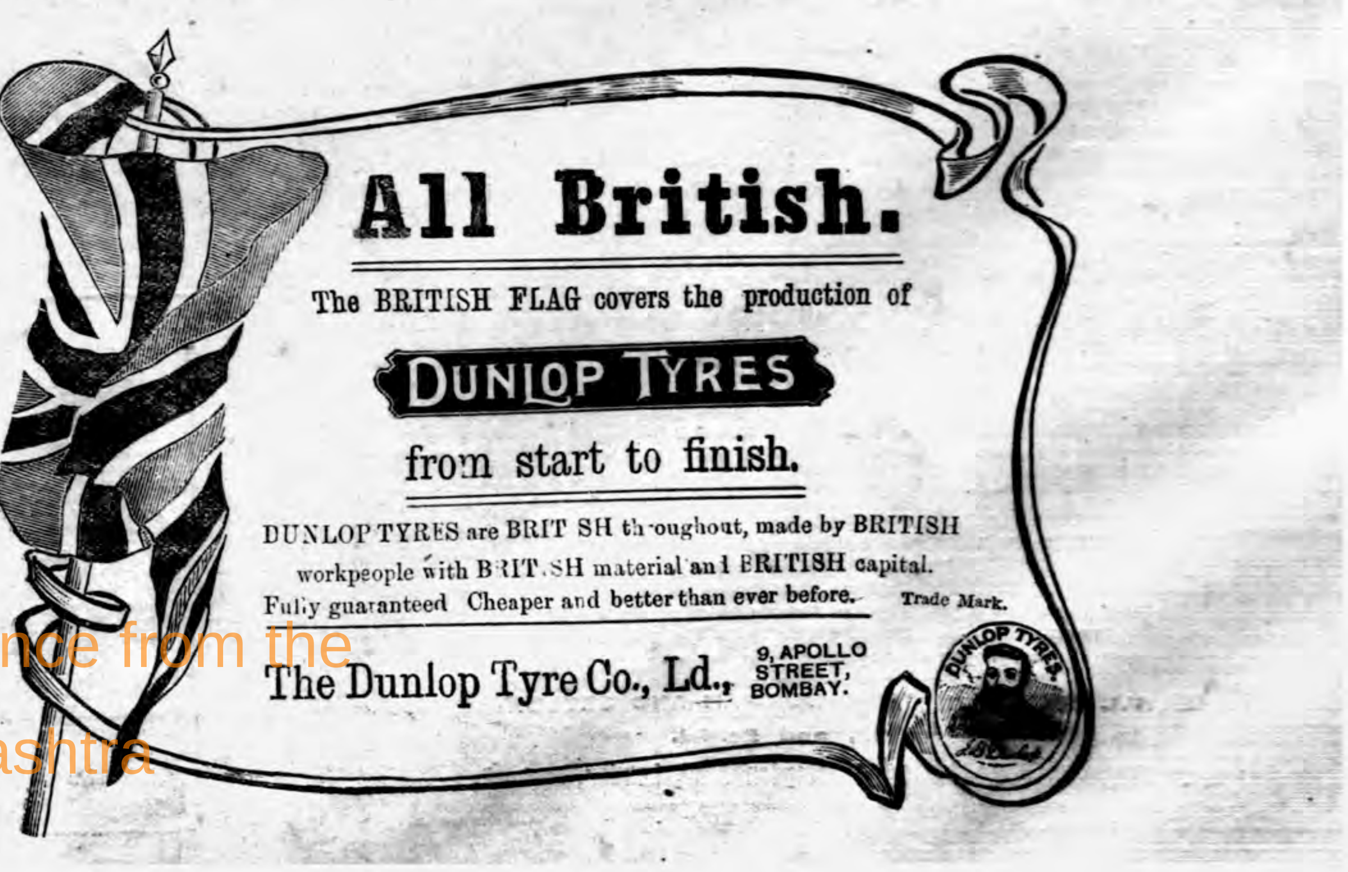

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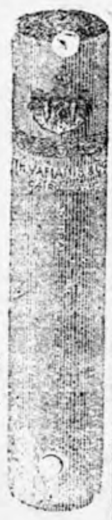

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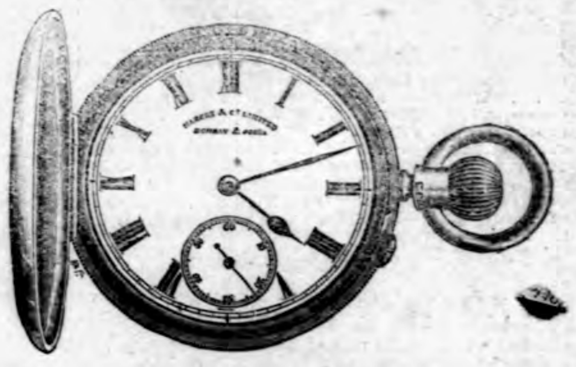

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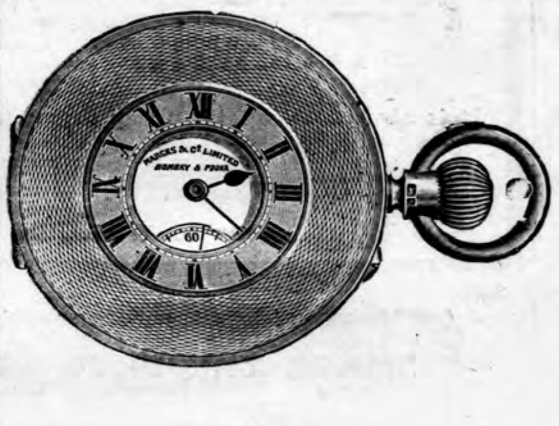

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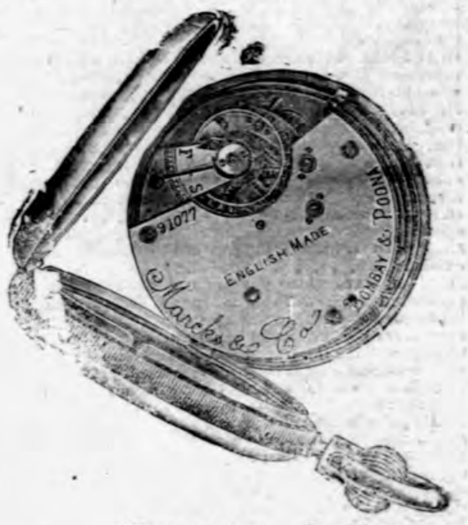

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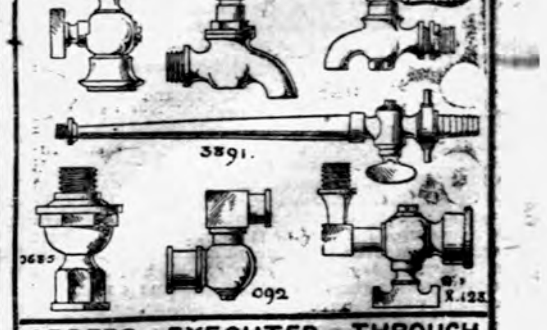

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